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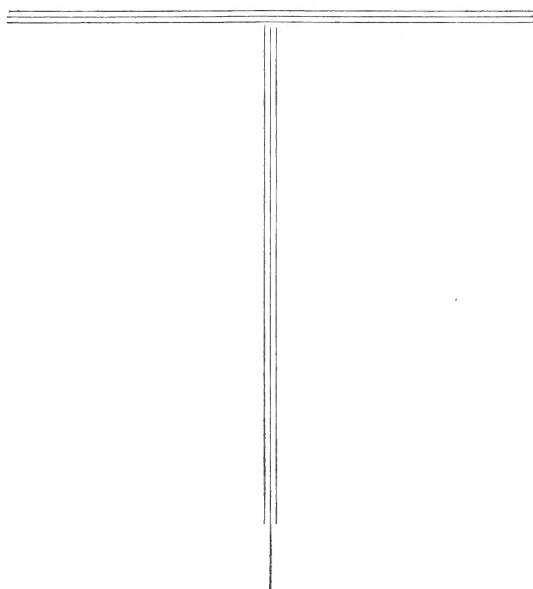
EVANS
& REEVES
NURSERIES



Present • • •

E VANS & REEVES NURSERIES

take pride in presenting to the discriminating public, this select list of distinctive plants; plants not usually found in ordinary catalogues. They truly represent the aristocrats of the garden.



"It's Different"

*"God Almighty first planted a garden,
and indeed it is the purest of human
pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment
to the spirits of men; without which,
buildings and palaces are but gross
handy-works; and a man shall ever see
that, when ages grow to civility and
elegance, man comes to build stately,
sooner than to garden finely; as if
gardening were the greater perfection."*

—FRANCIS BACON

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EVANS & REEVES NURSERIES

255 South Barrington Avenue
West Los Angeles, California

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"It's Different"

FOR many years we have spent time, effort, and money seeking out and introducing into California desirable plants from all parts of the world, and we are continuing this policy and practice so that our California gardens may be thereby enriched and beautified. We are gratified to see so many plants of proved merit which we originally introduced, now grown and offered for sale by other firms and dealers.

THIS IS NOT A GENERAL CATALOG

EVANS & REEVES NURSERIES carry a complete line of plant material and garden accessories, and while we are prepared to fill any and all of your garden needs, we have not taken the space to list this material here.

We are constantly adding to our collection of plants, but do not list these new subjects until we have had an opportunity of trying them out and learning something about them. We are always glad to answer any questions as to the habits, treatment and comparative hardiness of plants we offer, and we do not hesitate to tell our customers whether or not plants they desire will be likely to do well and be at home with them.

*EVANS & REEVES make no compromise with quality!
We take the utmost pains to offer only stock that is well
grown, properly pruned, clean, healthy, and of selected
varieties.*

*Nursery stock that fails to measure up to this high standard
is destroyed! We do not offer poor stock on sale at bar-
gain prices! That is one of the reasons for our outstanding
reputation for highest quality plants.*

Every salesman in our establishment is a qualified and experienced plantsman, fully competent to advise on the habits and the nature of plants, where they should or should not be planted, and their requirements as to climate, soil, etc.

DISPLAY GARDENS

The display gardens maintained in connection with our nurseries contain hundreds of plants collected from all parts of the world. You are urged to visit these gardens and enjoy this colorful display. Seeing mature specimens growing in the ground under natural conditions, makes the selection of nursery stock for your own garden much easier.

HOW TO GET TO THE NURSERY

The nurseries and display gardens are conveniently located in beautiful Brentwood in West Los Angeles and reached by a pleasant drive through one of the finest residential districts of Southern California. Barrington Ave-

nue is approximately one-half mile west of Sepulveda Blvd. and we are two blocks south of Sunset Boulevard.

CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH

EVANS & REEVES NURSERIES are regularly inspected and have been given a certificate showing clean bill of health by the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commission. Plants purchased from us are accompanied by a special agricultural certificate and may be planted anywhere in Los Angeles County without the necessity of further inspection.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

PRICES: All prices are f.o.b. West Los Angeles (except where noted below) and are subject to change without notice. On California sales, add State sales tax of 3%.

DELIVERIES: Nursery stock is delivered free of charge to points within a ten mile radius of our nurseries. To outlying districts, orders will be delivered free of charge in combined truck load lots, or at the convenience of EVANS & REEVES NURSERIES. Deliveries to distant points will be charged for at cost.

SHIPMENTS: Plants will be shipped by freight or express to points outside our delivery zones, on request. All transportation charges will be collect, unless other arrangements are made. A charge of 15% of the amount of the order will be made for packing and crating, with a minimum of \$1.00 on any order less than \$5.00. Packing is done as lightly as possible, consistent with safety.

NON WARRANTY: We exercise the greatest care to have all stock true to name, nevertheless, all merchandise is sold with the understanding that should it prove to be untrue to name, EVANS & REEVES NURSERIES shall be liable only for the sum paid for such stock untrue to name, and shall not be liable for any greater amount.

SPECIAL BROCHURES on ROSES, FUCHSIAS, FRUIT TREES, BULBS, ORCHIDS, PELARGONIUMS, etc., are available in their respective seasons. A penny postcard will be sufficient to place you or your friends on our mailing list.

SIMPLE PLANTING DIRECTIONS

We are convinced that the reason for poorly grown plants in private gardens is usually improper soil preparation and careless planting. When plants are received from the Nursery, they should be planted as soon as possible. If that is not feasible, then all plants should be placed in a partially shady location and protected from sharp winds. Bare root plants should be "heeled" in a shallow trench and the roots covered with moist soil. Plants

in containers or with balls of earth wrapped in burlap, should be carefully tended and not allowed to dry out.

Before placing plant in ground, work soil deeply and pulverize as fine as possible. Add humus and fertilizer, if needed, at this time, being careful to mix thoroughly with soil. Ascertain requirements of plant and use either well rotted manure, peat moss or leaf mold and sharp sand if necessary. Hole should be at least three times the size of the container for small plants and twice the size of the ball of earth around the roots of larger plants. Be sure to loosen soil thoroughly at bottom of hole and then pack with foot so plant will not settle after being placed at proper depth. Do not use fertilizer next to the roots of the plants—mix thoroughly with soil first.

Place balled plants in hole without removing burlap—after planting, loosen top cord around neck of plant. Plants in tins or pots must be carefully removed from the containers without disturbing the ball of earth around the roots. By placing the hand over the top of a pot with neck of plant between fingers and then turning pot over and tapping it on edge of bench or wall, the plant will come out very easily. Tin-snips should be used on gallon and five gallon containers. Plants in larger containers should be placed in hole **before** container is removed. After planting, leave basin around plant and fill with water, so as to thoroughly soak soil.

IRRIGATION

The matter of artificial irrigation during our long dry period is a most important one; there are many fine plants which cannot be allowed to suffer from lack of water during the summer. The practice of turning on the sprinkler periodically by no means solves the problem; continual light surface irrigation which does not penetrate the soil deeply, actually injures trees, vines, and shrubs more than it helps them. The only effect, and it is a bad one, being to draw the feeding roots to the surface where they are killed by alternate wetting and drying out. When plants such as these are watered, they should be thoroughly soaked, and then not watered again until they actually need it, as soil which is already wet should not, under any circumstances, have more water put into it.

This periodic watering has nothing whatever to do with hosing off the foliage of the plants by way of refreshing them. In many cases, they are much benefited by frequent syringing of the foliage in hot weather, particularly those which enjoy a cool moist atmosphere. It goes without saying that this matter of irrigation, the amount of water the plant should have, and how often, is predicated largely on two factors—the climatic conditions, and the condition of the soil and its porosity. Fine plants cannot be grown finely when the soil is badly drained; there is no single thing which is as important as drainage. Heavy soils can be made lighter, light soils can be brought up and enriched, but it is hopeless to expect good results when drainage is poor.

When the soil is heavy and the drainage leaves something to be desired, keeping the top of the soil in good mechanical condition is a great help, in fact imperative, as no plants will succeed if the surface of the ground is allowed to become either dry or baked, or kept in a soggy condition. If the soil surface is kept cool and loose, either by a mulch or by proper cultivation, much can be accomplished, though surface rooting plants such as Camellias, Begonias, Fuchsias, Terrestrial Orchids, etc., should be given a good mulch of thoroughly rotted cow manure, leaf mold or peat, and the ground left undisturbed.

PLACEMENT

It is our conviction, after nearly 50 years experience in gardening in California, that many fine trees, shrubs, and vines are injured, in fact killed by being set too deep in the ground, and this is particularly dangerous in heavy soil.

Plants should never be planted so deep that the junction of the branches with the main trunk is below the ground. Gardeners frequently do not make sufficient allowance for the plants settling in the loose earth in which they are planted. It is a very necessary precaution in setting out a plant where the soil has been filled in below, to set the plant a little high to allow for its settling, as the earth underneath it settles;—positively nothing is more important. When a basin is made around plants, the basin should always be started a few inches away from the trunk, so that water does not stand for any length of time against the trunk. This is most important in the case of citrus trees in heavy soil.

PROTECTION FROM SUN AND WIND

Lovers of choice plants unless they have natural shade in their garden, such as is afforded by the branches of trees, will find a lath house almost indispensable, as many fine things such as Cymbidium Orchids, Bromeliads, Begonias, etc., can only be grown successfully if given shelter from the hot sun. The best results will, of course, be attained by growing the plants in the ground in such a house, which can be made beautiful by hanging baskets of various kinds overhead. The soil should be well drained and reasonably light, with the addition of plenty of leaf mold. Such a house will be considerably cooler in summer and a little warmer in winter; space will be valuable and should be strictly confined to the accommodation of plants of outstanding merit and beauty.

ESPALIER PLANTS

We believe that more flowering and foliage shrubs should be grown against walls in espalier fashion. It is not only an economy of space, but many sun and heat loving plants such as Hibiscus, etc., will flower with unusual profusion if trained back against a warm south or west wall. Many plants which are inclined to become rather shapeless with age, can be kept in good form when grown against walls, and in addition, a wall or building

affords protection against harsh winds and severe frosts. Often a plant which may be injured by a hard frost in an open exposed situation, will suffer little or no damage if given the protection of a wall.

HARDINESS OF PLANTS

We have always been reluctant to assert flatly that such and such a plant will stand just so many degrees of frost. The degree of cold a plant will endure without damage depends upon various circumstances and conditions, such as the health and vigor of the plant in question, its age, the nature of the soil in which it is growing, whether heavy or light, well-drained, or holding excessive moisture (a very damaging factor in cold weather) the situation of the plant, whether it is protected by proximity to other plants or trees, buildings or walls, etc., and whether there is a free circulation of air or not, also a very important consideration. Indeed, a plant which may be seriously injured by low temperatures in an unheated glasshouse where the air is still and dead, may be uninjured outside where there is a free circulation of air. The shelter provided by buildings and walls will often save a plant from serious injury.

Where there is reason to suppose that plants have been damaged by an extra cold night, playing a hose on the foliage and branches as early as possible the morning after, will often take out the frost and save the plant from severe injury. With many plants in California it is the combination of wet feet and low temperatures which is dangerous. A plant which will survive hard frost in a free, well-drained soil is in much greater hazard in a cold, heavy water-logged soil.

Ordinarily speaking, tender plants, after they have reached the age of two or three years and have developed some hard wood, will stand considerably lower temperatures than will very young plants. It is a simple matter to partially cover a young and tender plant during very cold weather by putting some straw or brush or even weeds around the main trunk and branches, or by covering it with burlap or paper.

It is difficult to lay down hard and fast rules, but, by and large, the comparatively frost free areas are in the coastal regions, on elevated ground, in the foothills, etc., and it is the low lying areas which are usually the most adversely affected. It is always a wise precaution to discontinue heavy watering of tender plants with the approach of cool weather, so they may have a chance to harden up, before any real cold comes.

FERTILIZERS

Many of our soils in Southern California are deficient in the proper nutritive qualities essential to the growing of fine plants and too many gardens are not regularly and properly supplied with the right fertilizer. It is easy to tell at a glance those gardens which are properly fed, and those which are starved. While there is a certain expense attached to the purchase of fer-

tilizers, much more ultimate expense and general dissatisfaction result from neglect of this elementary and necessary operation.

NOTE: *Many of the plants listed in this catalog are admirably adapted to greenhouse culture and are indicated by the letters GH in parenthesis at the end of the description.*

COMPLETE LANDSCAPE SERVICE AND SUPERVISION

A charming, well planned garden depends on the knowledge, skill and experience of a capable garden architect. Our Landscape Department has earned an enviable reputation for not only **well planned** but **well planted gardens**. Trained garden architects, plant experts and soil experts combine to give you a garden to be proud of. No charge for consultation.



Shrubs and Scandent Plants

ABELIA Edward Gaucher. (*caprifoliaceae*) **China.** Evergreen shrub, similar to *A. grandiflora* in flower and foliage except that it is more dwarfed and smaller in all its parts. It is said to grow to an ultimate height of only three or four feet. We believe that this is a great addition to our ranks of dwarf flowering shrubs. A new origination. 10°. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$1.75.

ACOKANTHERA *spectabilis*. syn. *Toxicophlaea spectabilis*. (*apocynaceae*). Evergreen shrub to an ultimate height of about ten feet but slow growing. Leaves are three to five inches long, and the flowers which occur in the spring and early summer are produced in the axils of the leaves in clusters and are either white or pink and extremely fragrant. The Bushmen of South Africa make a decoction of the leaves and bark and poison their arrows with it. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

ALLAMANDA *neriifolia*. (*apocynaceae*) **Brazil.** Evergreen shrub to about six feet with rich dark green leaves. The trumpet shaped flowers are a rich dark yellow striped inside with reddish brown. The only Allamanda which can be grown successfully outside in Southern California. Good well drained soil, full or half sun. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.75.

ALSTONIA *venenata*. (*apocynaceae*) **India.** Medium sized evergreen shrub with small shining lance shaped foliage, and slender branches producing all summer long, well into the winter, terminal clusters of pure white flowers, curiously twisted, somewhat resembling the flowers of *Bouvardia*. Likes a warm sheltered situation, good drainage, and reasonable amount of water. Very beautiful and rare shrub. We have known this plant to stand down to 26° without damage. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.50.

ATHANASIA *parviflora*. (*compositae*) **South Africa.** Evergreen shrub, medium size. Attractive grayish needle-like foliage. In spring and during summer, the shrub produces on the young growth large round cymes of intensely fragrant yellow flowers. It is a sun lover and has done extremely well in every situation we have seen it. While it stands drought it also does not resent irrigation within reason, provided soil is well drained. A very meritorious new subject. Will stand several degrees of frost. Introduced by us recently. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

AZARA *microphylla*. (*bixineae*) **Chile.** Evergreen shrub or small tree with very graceful, slender, drooping habit. Small obtuse shaped foliage. Shrub is admirably adapted to places where a drooping, slender

shrub is required. The small, inconspicuous flowers are extremely fragrant. Makes a fine wall plant. 15". 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

BAPHIA racemosa. "Camwood" (leguminosae) Natal. Evergreen shrub or small tree with white or yellow papilionaceous flowers in panicles. Decidedly interesting and attractive. Sun or half sun. Water in summer; any good soil. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.85.

BAUHINIA galpini. "Camel's Foot" (leguminosae) South Africa. Almost evergreen and in a mild winter will hold its foliage. Can be grown either as a shrub or as a vine. Has a graceful scandent habit, producing during summer and autumn on into winter, clusters of very beautiful flowers ranging in color from nasturtium orange to dark red. Should be planted in the hottest and sunniest places available. Good drainage. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

BELOPERONE comosa. "Crimson Shrimp Flower" (acanthaceae) South America. New introduction. The shape of the flower resembles that of *B. guttata*, the common shrimp plant, except that the inflorescence is a glowing rich crimson. Apparently responds to the same treatment as the other Beloperones and also makes a beautiful and attractive pot plant for a long season of bloom. Sun or half shade. Fairly frost resistant. 25°. 4" pots \$0.50; 1 gal. \$0.65.

BOTRYCERAS laurifolius. South America. Evergreen shrub with attractive dark green foliage. Well spoken of in South America. New introduction of ours. 1 gal. \$0.75, 5 gal. \$1.75.

BRUNFELSIA floribunda. "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" (solanaceae) South America. Medium sized, compact evergreen shrub, with good foliage. Covered in early spring and summer with innumerable fragrant flowers about the size of a quarter. These come out a dark blue, almost purple, fading off to lavender and turning almost white before the flowers fall. In Santa Monica Bay regions plants bear some flowers for more than half the year. One of the finest evergreen shrubs we know of. Prefers neutral or slightly acid soil, with good drainage. Hardy in San Francisco Bay Region. 20° (GH).

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$3.50 up.

BRUNFELSIA lindeniana. (solanaceae) South America. Similar to the preceding except that the leaves are considerably longer, the plant is dwarfer and the flowers are twice the size and of a beautiful soft violet, not fragrant. One of the rarest and most aristocratic shrubs which can be grown. Half shade, good drainage. More tender to cold than *B. floribunda*. 25° (GH). 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal \$3.50.

CALLIANDRA inaequilatera. (Rose Pink Calliandra) (leguminosae) Bolivia. Recently introduced into Southern California by ourselves. we think we have never seen a more beautiful, more graceful flowering shrub than this lovely Calliandra. It is a particularly strong and vigorous grower with long arching branches. The pinnate foliage has a fine bronze tint in its young stages, with flowers which are produced in great



CALLIANDRA INAEQUILATERA—

Illustrating development of buds on terminals.

profusion for months at a time, all along the branches, of a deep rose pink color, pom pom shaped, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3" across. Flowers with us for seven months successively. Very rare and choice. It will ultimately, no doubt, grow to a considerable size judging by the habit of the plant. While it is unusually attractive grown naturally as a shrub, it also lends itself particularly well to treatment as a wall plant, grown espalier fashion.

1 gal. \$2.00; 5 gal. \$5.00.

CAPPARIS spinosa. "Caper Plant" (capparidaceae) **Mediterranean region.** Trailing shrub, reaching dimensions of from four to six feet across. The flowers which are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across have white petals and long purplish stamens and are unusual and beautiful. It is a splendid thing for dry banks. Rare. Must be planted in well-drained soil and not over-watered. 20° (GH). 4" pots \$0.50; 1 gal. \$0.75.

CARISSA edulis. (apocynaceae) **South Africa.** Evergreen shrub with smaller foliage than the ordinary *C. grandiflora*. Clusters of pinkish, very fragrant flowers, succeeded by small edible dark red fruits. Makes a beautiful wall shrub, with its graceful arching habit. Splendid thing for espalier work. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$7.50 up.

CASSIA splendida. "Golden Wonder" (leguminosae) **South America.** One of our own introductions. In our opinion by far the

best of the Cassias grown in California. Large evergreen, densely branching shrub with attractive compound foliage, the flowers occurring in late Autumn and mid-winter in large clusters of beautiful golden yellow. This plant is all the better for heavy pruning after it has flowered to prevent its getting too large. Its habit is to grow in breadth rather than in height. It has proven quite resistant to frost and is doing well in the San Joaquin Valley. No finer flowering shrub of its kind than this for full sun. Appreciates fertilizer and plenty of water. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

CERATOSTIGMA willmottiana. (plumbaginaceae) **China.** Dwarf Plumbago. Introduced by ourselves several years ago from Kew Gardens. Deciduous shrub with leaves turning red in the Autumn, when it should be cut back to half its height or harder. Plant has a loose branching habit, grows about three feet high and as much or more across and produces over most of the year, terminal clusters of intensely blue plumbago like flowers. Does equally well in sun or half shade. Makes a beautiful appearance if in good soil and supplied with a reasonable amount of water. 10°.

1 gal. \$0.40; 5 gal. \$1.50.

CERATOSTIGMA griffithi. (plumbaginaceae) **India.** Very dwarf shrub, much branched, small foliage, deep blue flowers. Dwarfier in all its parts than *C. willmottiana*. Zero.

1 gal. \$0.60.

CHAMAELAUCIUM ciliatum. "Geraltion Wax Flower" **Western Australia.** Growing naturally in the limestone ranges, it is one of our own introductions and though we have had it now for a number of years, it is only just becoming well known. There is no more beautiful, graceful flowering shrub than this, and a plant in well-drained soil will produce its airy panicles of waxy flowers ranging in color from white to deep pink over a large part of the year. It must not be placed in a flower border subject to perpetual irrigation, but should be planted preferably on slopes or hill sides and will get along with little water during the summer months. The flowers last two weeks when cut. Does not like an acid soil. 22° (GH).

1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

CHIONANTHUS retusus. "Chinese Fringe Tree" (oleaceae) **China.** Deciduous shrub or small tree, covered in spring with clusters of pure white sweet scented flowers. Perfectly hardy and one of the most beautiful deciduous shrubs in existence. There are few mature specimens in California but it should be grown much more frequently. Zero.

1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

CLERODENDRON myricoides. "Blue Butterfly Bush" (verbenaceae) **East Africa.** New introduction of our own. A lovely medium sized evergreen shrub, has during spring, summer and autumn, and even in winter, terminal panicles of blue flowers with long protruding stamens. Seems to do equally well in full sun or half shade. Prefers well-drained soil and freedom from harsh winds. We have seen specimens of this shrub about six feet high and five feet through which were a cloud of blue all over.

It will stand a few degrees of frost without serious damage, and is a constant bloomer. 25° (GH). 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

COFFEA arabica. “Coffee Tree” (rubiaceae) **Asia.** Evergreen shrub with handsome lustrous compound foliage and white sweet scented flowers, followed by the usual red coffee berries. Splendid shrub for warm situations. Better in light shade. In favored locations in Southern California this plant produces plenty of flower and berry. 28°.

1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$5.00.

CORREA pulchella. (rutaceae) **Australia.** Introduced by us. Known in Australia as the Australian Fuchsia. A dwarf evergreen shrub, small, grayish rounded leaves, producing in spring and winter a profusion of bell-shaped pink flowers which are very graceful and charming. This plant will withstand ten degrees of frost or more without serious damage, is better in full sun, though it will thrive and flower in light shade, but must have, and insists upon good drainage. 22° (GH).

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

CROTALARIA agatiflora. “Canary Bird Bush” (leguminosae) **South and East Africa.** (This is the true *C. agatiflora*—not to be confused with the inferior *C. cunninghami*). Large spreading evergreen shrub with sage green compound foliage, carrying innumerable long spikes of chartreuse yellow flowers, which resemble Canary birds hanging on a bough. We have seen shrubs with over 100 spikes in flower at one time on the plant, each spike being two or three feet long. It should have a hot sunny situation, is not particular as to soil, will stand a good many degrees of frost and if it is cut down will come up again from the roots. It should be cut back hard occasionally to induce a bushy habit. Almost a perpetual bloomer, and lights up everything around it.

1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

DELASTOMA rosea. “Pink Bush Trumpet Flower” (bignoniaceae) **Brazil.** Bold evergreen shrub with handsome foliage and terminal clusters of pink trumpet shaped flowers over a considerable part of the year. Will stand a few degrees of cold but is not recommended for unusually cold regions. This plant is very rare and a noble and aristocratic subject. Invariably excites admiration. Full or half sun and plenty of water and fertilizer during the summer. 25°.

1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.50; Specimens \$7.50 up.

DURANTA stenostachya. (verbenaceae) **Brazil.** A distinct species similar to the ordinary *D. plumeri* with the exception that it is dwarfer, and does not take up anything like the same amount of room. It holds its foliage better in the winter, is virtually spineless and produces an abundance of its lavender-blue flowers in racemes. Highly desirable evergreen shrub and so far uncommon. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

DYSCHORISTE thunbergiflora. (acanthaceae) **East Africa.** Recent introduction of our own. Dwarf evergreen shrub growing, we under-

stand, to an ultimate height of about 3 feet. Flowers profusely during summer with us, producing quantities of blue trumpet shaped flowers with dark veinings in the throat. Appears to prefer a reasonably light, well-drained soil and plenty of sunlight. Will stand a few degrees of frost but probably not hardy to severe cold. Very attractive. 25° (GH).

1 gal. \$0.75.

ELAEAGNUS philippensis. “Lingaro” (elaegnaceae) **Philippine Islands.** Rare evergreen shrub which sometimes takes a semi-climbing habit. Has a very graceful drooping form. Slender, oblong, pointed leaves, silvery on the under side. The young growth has a fine russet color—the flowers are inconspicuous but very fragrant. The pink or pale red fruits which make good jelly are the size of a small Olive and have a tart flavor. Much the best of this family. Any soil, sun or half shade. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

ERIOCEPHALUS africanus. (compositae) **South Africa.** New introduction. An extremely beautiful and charming dwarf evergreen shrub with grayish foliage, and dense clusters of small white flowers succeeded by fluffy seed vessels. A perfect plant for dry hillside planting or terraces. Must have well-drained soil, plenty of sun and not too much water in the summer. 25°. 4” pots \$0.60; 1 gal \$0.85.

ERYTHRINA bidwilli. (leguminosae). Hybrid between *E. crista-galli* and *E. herbacea*. We consider this by far the showiest and hardiest of all the shrubby Erythrinas. Its habit is to make only a short thick trunk from which grow innumerable long slender spikes of intense glowing crimson. The flowers occur with the foliage from early summer until winter. Responds to good soil and liberal irrigation, but at the same time is very drought resistant. The best Erythrina to grow in cold regions. A beautiful subject,—rare and seldom seen. 18°.

1 gal. \$2.00; 5 gal. \$3.50.

ERYTHRINA humeana. (leguminosae) **South Africa.** Dwarf deciduous Coral plant bearing in late summer and autumn well into the winter very long slender spikes of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers. A rare and particularly beautiful Erythrina. Can be cut back hard when the blooming season is over. New introduction. 22°.

1 gal \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

ESCALLONIA organensis. (saxifragaceae) **Organ mountains, Brazil.** In our opinion one of the best, if not the best, of the entire family. Particularly good evergreen foliage, young growth having an attractive reddish tint, bearing continually terminal heads of pinkish white or rosy-pink flowers. A strong and vigorous grower. Like all the family appreciates plenty of water, likes sun, or half sun, and is at its best in the coastal regions. 18°. 1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

EUCALYPTUS macrocarpa. **West Australia.** Really a shrub and not a tree as it never exceeds 12 or 15 feet in height. Has silver gray foliage

similar to the young growth on the Common Blue Gum and produces in the axils of the leaves large individual flowers measuring from 3-5 inches across and varying from deep rose pink to almost red. This plant has been known to withstand without damage ten degrees of frost. 22°.

1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

EUGENIA microphylla. (myrtaceae) **Western China.** Recently introduced by ourselves from that country where it is described as very dwarf and perfectly hardy. It has bloomed and fruited with us at a height of six inches in gallon cans and resembles a midget *Eugenia myrtifolia*.

1 gal. \$0.75.

EURYOPS athanasiae. "Yellow Tree Daisy" (compositae) **South Africa.** Evergreen shrub, growing to a height of three or four feet with needle like foliage, bearing over a good part of the year, particularly during winter large golden yellow flowers on long stems. Very fine thing for cutting. Must have good drainage and not be over watered in summer time; dry banks or hillsides are the best places for this. Will stand several degrees of frost without injury. Full sun. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

GARDENIA thunbergia. (rubiaceae) **South Africa.** Quite different from the Gardenias ordinarily cultivated in our gardens. Evergreen shrub with handsome cut foliage; bearing in the summer, large fragrant single white flowers about three inches across. While this plant is rather slow growing, there are one or two shrubs in Southern California 16-18 feet high and as much through. When these are in bloom they are worth going a long way to see. Likes reasonable amount of water, full sun, good soil on the acid side, but will not stand as much cold as the ordinary *Gardenia*. 16°.

1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gal. \$2.50.

GNIDIA polystacha. (thymelaceae) **South Africa.** Evergreen shrub, small needle-like foliage. Plant grows to ultimate height of four or five feet and as much through. In spring and summer bears innumerable clusters of small tubular yellow flowers. A particularly choice and attractive shrub for dry gardens or hillsides. Fragrant in evening. Should not be over watered. Will stand quite a little cold. Full sun. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.75.

GREVILLEA rosmarinifolia. "Rosemary Leaved Grevillea" (proteaceae) **New South Wales, Australia.** Evergreen shrub growing to a height of four or five feet and as much across with a dense compact habit. Small needle like foliage, pretty pink and white flowers over a good part of the year. Will stand fifteen degrees of frost. (This shrub has been cultivated for many years in Europe and was introduced into Southern California by ourselves.) We believe that on account of its beauty, habit and hardiness it is destined to be extensively planted. Should have good drainage and not be over watered. Full sun. 15°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

GREVILLEA paniculata. (proteaceae) **Australia.** Semi-scandent evergreen shrub with small attractive foliage and producing long branching sprays of fragrant white flowers during spring and summer. The upright growth should be cut out and the plant kept more or less prostrate. Makes an admirable ground cover, likes good drainage and does equally well in sun or half shade. It is undoubtedly destined to be used much more freely. Introduced by us. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.50.

GREWIA caffra. (tiliaceae) **South Africa.** Evergreen shrub with small attractive foliage and lavender star shaped flowers with yellow centers, borne over a great part of the year. This is an excellent subject for growing against walls, as its habit of growth lends itself to this treatment. Very useful and desirable shrub in every particular. 26°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

GREWIA asiatica. (tiliaceae) **South Africa.** Similar in most respects to the preceding with the exception that the flowers are larger and of a more intense color. A new introduction. 26°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimens \$5.00 up.

HOLMSKIOLDTIA sanguinea. "Chinese Hat Plant" or "Parasol Flower" (verbenaceae) **Northern India.** Evergreen shrub which can also be grown successfully as a vine. Splendid color bearer during winter with its long clusters of rich brick red to orange colored bracts. Will stand heavy pruning and will endure more cold than will a Bougainvillea, which it much resembles when in full flower. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

ILEX integra. (aquifoliaceae) **China.** A handsome evergreen Holly with leaves about 1-1½" across and 3-4" long, the young foliage having an attractive reddish tint. Plant has dense compact habit and is very fine. 15°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.00.

INGA pulcherrima. syn. *Calliandra tweedii* (leguminosae) **Mexico.** Has been in cultivation in Southern California for 75 years and is still not seen nearly as much as it should be. This shrub has beautiful pinnate foliage and fiery red pom-pom shaped flowers about two inches across. Very graceful and charming. It seems to do equally well in either full sun or half shade, and will grow ultimately to a height of ten feet and as much or more through but can be kept much smaller by pruning. It is very striking espaliered against a wall. It has been known to stand down to fifteen degrees without any damage. It also makes a beautiful flowering hedge and stands clipping well. Does not seem to resent frequent watering and at the same time is resistant to drought. 15°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

JASMINUM azoricum. (oleaceae) **Canary Islands.** Evergreen Jasmine with fine dark green foliage and clusters of waxy, intensely fragrant flowers rather resembling *Bouvardia humboldti*. Rather slow growing, making an excellent small vine, or can be grown as a shrub by pinching. One of the rarest of the Jasmines. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

JASMINUM ligustrifolium. (*oleaceae*). Evergreen shrub which can also be grown as a climber. This plant possesses unusually attractive lustrous small green foliage, with small white fragrant flowers. Can be used in the same manner as *Trachelospermum jasminoides*. It makes a beautiful low hedge if kept trimmed; in fact it can be used in almost any manner in any situation. Hardy to many degrees of cold. None of the Jasmines resent being watered. 18°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

KUNZEA rosea. "Rosy Mountain Bush" (*myrtaceae*) **Australia.** Graceful, medium sized evergreen shrub with small foliage, arching habit of growth, covered in spring and summer with rosy myrtaceous flowers. Likes sun and good drainage. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

KUNZEA sericea. "Glowing Mountain Bush" (*myrtaceae*) **Western Australia.** Introduced by us, we consider this one of the most beautiful plants we know, a comparatively dwarf evergreen shrub with drooping habit, minute foliage, and feathery intensely crimson flowers in loosely arranged clusters. We have not been able to learn the ultimate size of this shrub, but it would appear to have a reasonably dwarf habit. Like all the members of this family, it will probably endure quite a little frost, must have good drainage and not be over watered. 22°. 1 gal. \$1.00.

LASIANDRA laxa. "Trailing Princess Flower" (*melastomaceae*) **South America.** Scandent, or climbing form of the ordinary *Pleroma*, but with smaller leaves and long trailing branches on which are produced innumerable purple flowers, similar to those of the ordinary Princess Plant. Particularly attractive growing against a wall or trailing over a wall. Must have good drainage and a reasonable amount of water. Half shade. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.60.

LIBONIA floribunda. (*acanthaceae*) **Brazil.** Dwarf, evergreen shrub with small neat foliage. A profuse winter and spring bloomer, the red and yellow flowers affording vivid color in mid-winter. Likes a soil on the acid side, half shade, and plenty of moisture. While this has been in the country for years, it is hardly ever seen. Very gay and beautiful, and easily grown. 25°. (GH.) 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

LUCULIA gratissima. "Flower of Heaven" (*rubiacae*) **Himalayas.** Choice evergreen shrub, handsome foliage, very large terminal corymbs of salver-shaped flowers which are light rosy pink and delightfully fragrant, twenty to forty flowers in a cluster. Variable in its blooming. This plant must have good drainage and will sometimes perish in spite of all the care which can be given it. It is, however, so beautiful and desirable that it is well worth cultivating. (GH.) 1 gal. \$1.00.

MACKAYA bella. (*acanthaceae*) **South Africa.** Evergreen shrub. Has been in our gardens for many years but is far too seldom seen. In our opinion, it is one of the most beautiful and desirable of all shade loving flowering shrubs. Likes half shade, acid soil, good drainage. While

it is somewhat slow growing it will reach an ultimate height of seven or eight feet and as much through. This shrub has fine lustrous foliage and produces countless branching panicles of trumpet shaped violet colored flowers. Must not be planted in full sun. 25°. (GH).

1 gal \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

MELALEUCA fulgens. (myrtaceae) **Australia.** Recently introduced by us. Plant has loose open habit. Slender branches and scarlet flowers with yellow stamens. It appears to have dwarfer habit than the other members of the family. Extremely beautiful in flower. Will stand a good deal of cold without injury. Good drainage, full sun, not too much water. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

MELICOPE ternata. (rutaceae) **New Zealand.** Virtually evergreen shrub with unusually good and fragrant foliage, growing to an ultimate height of 10 or 12 feet and as much through. The texture and color of the leaves render the plant highly ornamental—flowers are inconspicuous with ornamental black seeds. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

METROSIDEROS diffusa. "Climbing Rata" (myrtaceae) **New Zealand.** Minute dense evergreen foliage, rosy flowers in profusion. In Cornwall, England, this plant grows to the tops of houses clinging to masonry. It needs a cool moist situation and will make an admirable ground cover in such a situation. Slow growing in its young stages. New introduction. 24°. 1 gal. \$1.00.

MICHELIA fuscata. "Banana Shrub" (magnoliaceae) **China.** Evergreen shrub with handsome foliage, small magnolia shaped flowers, the color of ripe bananas and intensely fragrant. Slow growing, does particularly well in sun or half shade and is a very choice aristocratic plant. This shrub likes a moist, neutral soil or one slightly on the acid side. 15°. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.50.

MURRAYA exotica. syn. **Chalcas exotica.** (rutaceae) **India, China and Australia.** Evergreen shrub with attractive small dark green compound foliage. Known as the Orange Jessamine. Has a dense shapely habit, does equally well in sun or shade, bearing small fragrant flowers similar to orange blossoms. Forms an admirable specimen plant, and is also well adapted to growing in pots or tubs because of the shapeliness of its growth and fragrance of its flowers. It takes this plant a good many years in Southern California to reach the dimensions of 6 feet high and as much across. In fact it can be kept almost any form or shape desired. Likes water and fertilizer. 20°. (GH).

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimens \$3.50 up.

MYRSINE africana. (myrsinaceae) **South Africa.** Dwarf, dense, evergreen shrub with dark olive green foliage. Not new, though it has not been in the country a great many years. Particularly valuable where box or Euonymus is often used as it can be kept to almost any shape and size desired. Sun or half sun. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.40; 5 gal. \$1.50.

NUXIA floribunda. (solanaceae) **East Africa.** New introduction. Evergreen shrub, though we are informed it eventually grows to a tree 40 feet tall in its native country. It has fine lance shaped dark foliage and bears large plummy trusses of small white flowers in winter and spring. It is striking in bloom and arrests attention immediately. It can be used in the same way as *Pittosporum undulatum*, as a specimen shrub or tree, or for screen or hedge work. While it is resistant to drought it takes summer watering very well and appears to be comparatively hardy. 25°.

1 gal. \$.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

OCHNA multiflora. (ochnaceae) **South Africa.** Quite dwarf, virtually evergreen shrub. For a short while it loses some foliage in the winter, but new leaves come almost at once and the new foliage has a beautiful bronzy color. The plant is actually smothered with golden-yellow buttercup shaped flowers in spring, succeeded by seed vessels which have vivid red calyx with jet black seeds. A choice and beautiful plant. It is good in full sun or half shade, prefers well-drained soil and irrigation. (GH).

1 gal. \$.85; 5 gal. \$2.50.

ODONTOSPERMUM sericeum. (compositae) **Canary Islands.**

Dwarf evergreen shrub with grayish foliage and terminal yellow flowers produced throughout the entire year. It should be planted in a warm sunny, well-drained location and not given too much water. Plant should be cut back hard occasionally when it will break and bloom again soon. Introduced into Southern California by us. 28°. (GH).

1 gal. \$.50.

ONCOBA routledgi. (flacourtiaceae) **South and East Africa.** Good sized spiny evergreen shrub, growing in time to a height of 10 or 12 feet and several feet through. Produces during summer a succession of white flowers with yellow stamens about two inches across and delightfully fragrant, resembling single white Camellias. A rare and striking shrub. Stands plenty of water and is also drought resistant. Sun or half shade. 25°. 1 gal. \$.85; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

OSMANTHUS delavayi. (oleaceae) **China.** An aristocratic dwarf evergreen shrub. Small neat foliage. Plant is slow growing and can easily be kept within bounds though growing to an ultimate size of about six feet in height and as much through. It is covered in spring and early summer with spikes of fragrant pure white flowers. Likes plenty of water and does equally well in sun or half shade. Hardy. 10°.

5 gal. \$3.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

OSMANTHUS fragrans. "Sweet Olive" (*Olea fragrans*) (oleaceae) **China.** Medium sized evergreen shrub with small attractive leaves and clusters of small white sweetly fragrant flowers over a large part of the year. This plant likes plenty of water during summer months and is perfectly hardy. Better in half shade. 10°.

1 gal. \$.75; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

OSMANTHUS illicifolia. syn. Osmanthus aquifolium (oleaceae) China.

Evergreen shrub or small tree. Oval dentated leaves two inches long, and fragrant inconspicuous flowers which occur in clusters in the axils of the leaves. This is often mistaken for a Holly which it resembles in appearance. It is one of the best wall shrubs in existence and is particularly striking and attractive grown in this fashion. Likes plenty of water in summer months and is quite hardy. 10°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimens \$5.00 up.

OXYLOBIUM lanceolatum. (leguminosae) Western Australia.

Tall evergreen shrub growing to a height of twelve feet and several feet through. Produces in spring and early summer, in fact throughout the season, spikes of orange colored pea-shaped flowers. Does not seem to object to irrigation and is also drought resistant. Behaves much better in our gardens than many similar plants from Western Australia. Full sun. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

PITTOSPORUM eriocarpum. (pittosporaceae) Himalayas. Widely

spreading large shrub or small tree with handsome leaves four to six inches long and panicles of yellow flowers with a banana fragrance. Sun or half sun. Any soil and reasonable amount of water.

1 gal. \$0.85.

PITTOSPORUM floribundum. (pittosporaceae) Himalayas. Fine,

evergreen shrub with unusually attractive foliage and large trusses of yellow fragrant flowers; one of the best of the entire family and quite rare. Sun, or part sun, reasonable amount of water during the summer. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$2.00.

PITTOSPORUM heterophyllum. Western China. Semi-scandent

evergreen shrub though it will reach a height of about four feet. Particularly good for growing on banks or terraces. It has small dark green leaves and is drought resistant. This Pittosporum is comparatively unknown to most people, has a great deal of merit and should be more freely used. Sun or half shade. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.65; 5 gal. \$1.75.

RAPHIOLEPIS indica. (rosaceae) China. Handsome semi-dwarf

shrub with clusters of white or pink flowers during spring and summer. Grows in time to an ultimate height of about ten feet and several feet through, though by proper pruning it can be kept much smaller. It will thrive in any reasonably good soil and appreciates irrigation during summer months. Full sun, or half shade. Hardy in California. 15°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

RAPHIOLEPIS ovata. syn. R. japonica (rosaceae) China. Dwarf-

er than the preceding with fine dark green foliage and clusters of fragrant pinkish-white flowers in spring and summer. Slow growing and quite dwarf in its habit. Full sun or half shade. Perfectly hardy. Very useful subject for base planting. An old timer.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

RHODORHIZA florida. (convolvulaceae) **Canary Islands.** Slender evergreen shrub reaching about six or seven feet in height and 4 or 5 feet through. Willowy, slender branches, clothed the entire year with innumerable small pure white single typical Convolvulus flowers. Equally good in full sun or half shade. An excellent white flowered subject and drought resistant. 24° (GH). 1 gal. \$.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

RONDELETIA cordata. (rubiaceae) **South America.** An especially choice and aristocratic evergreen shrub, with bright clean foliage. The plant in spring and early summer is a glory of long branching clusters of small pink fragrant flowers with yellow throat. A beautiful thing for cut flowers. The shrub can be cut back after it has finished blooming to induce a bushy habit. While it is not a particularly fast growing shrub, it will reach an ultimate height of twelve feet and as much through. It will grow in full sun in the coastal areas but farther inland is better if afforded some shade during the heat of the day. Likes good soil and good drainage, with abundance of water during the summer months. Should be in every garden where choice plants are cultivated. A few degrees of frost will not injure it but it is not recommended for cold areas. 25°.

1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.50.

ROSMARINUS officinalis. var. **prostratus** (labiatae) **Mediterranean regions.** Similar in foliage or flower to the well known Rosemary, but as its name indicates, of a dwarf prostrate habit. A splendid thing for banks, terraces, etc. Easily cultivated, likes lime and good drainage, and not too much water. 10°.

1 gal. \$.60.

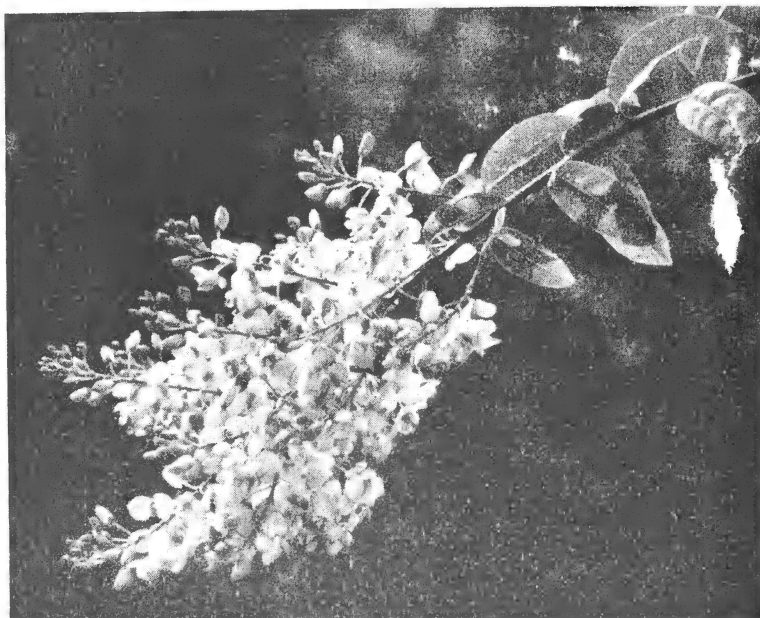
SOLANUM rantonetti. var. **grandiflora** (solanaceae) **South America.** Evergreen plant which can be grown either as a shrub or as a vine, lending itself in fact, to any treatment, and forming a fine standard. We grow an improved form of this, originating in our own gardens, with larger brighter flowers with a more intense iris in the center, far superior to the old form ordinarily seen. It has the faculty of blooming almost the year around. It should be put in a warm sunny situation, pruned hard occasionally, and responds well to water and fertilizer. Not recommended for colder sections. 25°.

1 gal. \$.40; 5 gal. \$1.75.

STROPHANTHUS speciosus. (apocynaceae) **South Africa.** New introduction. Evergreen shrub with particularly fine dark lustrous foliage. Plant has dense compact spreading habit, growing to an ultimate height of six or seven feet and as much through, though it can be kept much lower. Produces terminal clusters of curious flowers, reddish without, cream within, with filiform tails about one inch long. Does equally well in sun or half shade. Wants good drainage and should not be over watered. Will stand several degrees of frost. 24°.

1 gal. \$.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

TECOMA shirensae. (bignoniaceae) **East Africa.** New introduction from the River Shire country. Somewhat similar to Tecoma capensis



SECURIDACA VOLUBILIS—
Showing a spray of the lovely violet colored flowers.

except that the plant has a looser, more branching habit and the flowers instead of being red, are orange of an unusual and distinctive color. Comparatively hardy. Introduced by us in 1937. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

SECURIDACA volubilis. (polygalaceae) **Guatemala.** (5000 ft. elevation). Introduced by ourselves recently. Semi-scandent evergreen shrub with beautiful lustrous lanceolate foliage about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch across and three or four inches long, the young growth having a fine bronzy tint. Produces during winter, spring and on into the summer, many branching racemes of intense violet colored pea-shaped flowers, with creamy yellow keels. It is beautiful grown against a wall or trellis. In its native state this plant has the habit of the ordinary blue Plumbago making a large arching shrub. We regard this as one of the most beautiful and meritorious plants recently introduced into California. It requires water in summer months. Should not be planted against a hot south wall, though it will do perfectly well in full sun or half shade. An especially lovely thing. 25°.

1 gal \$1.50; 5 gal. \$2.50.

TECOMA stans. "Yellow Elder" (bignoniaceae) **South America.** Beautiful and desirable, almost evergreen shrub which can be kept almost any size desired. Specimens are sometimes seen in Southern California 15 feet high. During most of the summer and even winter months this shrub produces large clusters of yellow trumpet shaped flowers, which are slightly fragrant. This is a very easy plant to grow,

and does best with a reasonable amount of water during summer months and in full sunshine. There are several forms of this *Tecoma* grown in Southern California, some of which are better than others. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

TERNSTROEMIA japonica. (*ternstroemiaceae*) **China and Japan.**

Evergreen shrub or small tree. Alternate entire leathery leaves. Both the old and the young foliage take on a beautiful bronzy rich coloring. We regard this as one of the choicest dwarf shrubs grown in Southern California. Good in either sun, half sun, or shade. Flowers are produced in small drooping clusters and are fragrant. The plant is perfectly hardy and in Texas is grown in full sun and has endured without any damage 23 degrees of frost.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

THEVETIA nereifolia. (*apocynaceae*) **Mexico and South America.**

Sometimes called Yellow Oleander, to which it is related. Evergreen shrub of medium growth with ornamental foliage and trumpet shaped yellow flowers produced in abundance during the summer. The fruit is poisonous. This plant does best in full sunshine with plenty of water in the summer months. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

TURRAEA obtusifolia. "Star Bush" (*meliaceae*) **South Africa.**

Dwarf evergreen shrub with small neat rounded foliage and innumerable star-shaped, jasmine like white flowers over a large part of the year. Grown in the full sun has dense compact habit, in half shade takes on a looser, more arching form and is particularly good in either situation. Likes well-drained soil and a reasonable amount of water in the summer months. Will stand several degrees of frost. 24° (GH).

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$2.00.

VITEX macrophylla. "Chaste-Tree" (*verbenaceae*) **China.**

Deciduous shrub, superior in every respect to *V. agnus castus*, having better foliage and larger, richer flowers. These flowers which are produced in summer occur in long branching spikes of a beautiful shade of blue. The shrub itself is a strong vigorous grower, can be grown as a small tree or can be, by proper pruning kept a shrub size. It should, in any case, be pruned hard in winter time. Likes plenty of water in summer months, sun or half shade, and is perfectly hardy. This is one of the best blue flowering subjects in the country and far too seldom seen. Zero.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

XYLOSMA senticosa. *syn. Myroxylon* (*flacourtiaceae*) **China.**

Evergreen shrub or small tree with particularly beautiful lustrous foliage. Flowers are slightly fragrant, yellow but inconspicuous. An admirable wall shrub, rather resembling the evergreen Pear, but with more attractive foliage and not subject to the Pear blight, which is so damaging to that plant. Perfectly hardy in California, and a fast healthy grower. 10°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

Hibiscus

Comparatively few persons perhaps realize the vast improvement in Hibiscus which has been effected in recent years. The new hybrids and sports have larger, more perfect flowers, many lasting for two days. The color tones are really superb, and those gardeners who are only familiar with the old types, will be astonished at the beauty of these Hibiscus aristocrats.

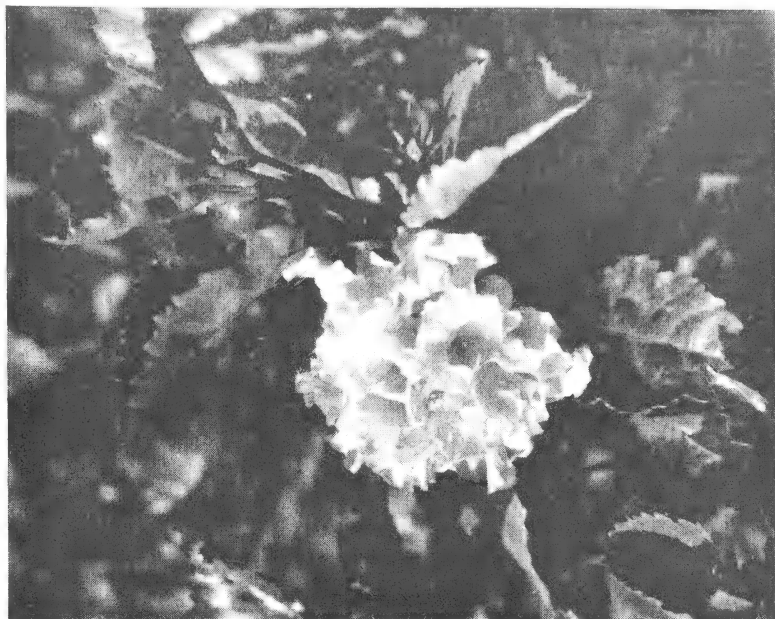
These beautiful evergreen shrubs have no superior in regions which are free from heavy frosts. In ordinary years they bloom for at least seven months out of the twelve and in mild season most of them will bloom throughout the entire winter. They are reasonably free of pests. They should be planted in good soil, not set too deep in the ground. The best situation for them is a warm and sunny one and they should not be exposed to heavy winds or cold drafts. They should be supplied with plenty of water and fertilizer during the summer months and any heavy pruning should only take place when the plants start to make new growth in the spring.

Contrary to a rather general impression, Hibiscus plants will thrive and produce fine flowers in light or filtered shade, and they are infinitely better in such a situation provided they are protected from harsh wind than when planted in full sunshine and exposed to wind. On a sunny veranda or glass porch they will bloom for months, and under a glass roof, will produce unusually large and beautiful flowers. It is really surprising that more people have not employed these splendid subjects in this fashion.

LATEST INTRODUCTIONS

Never offered before and recently imported by ourselves. They have a more dwarfed habit than the old Hibiscus, particularly good foliage and magnificent flowers with crepy overlapping petals. They are really superb.

- ALANI.** A new variety of good form with lovely double orange colored flowers, of a quite distinct shade. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.00.
- BRIDE.** Large velvety single apple blossom pink with crepy overlapping petals. Very choice and beautiful. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$3.00.
- BRIDESMAID.** Very large chalice shaped deep rose pink flowers of pure tone and fine substance. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$3.00.
- GLORIOUS.** A fitting name for this magnificent hybrid. Large single reflexed flowers of an intense burnt orange shade with glowing cadmium red throat. Profuse bloomer. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$3.00.
- HALEAKALA.** We think we have never seen a more gorgeous flower than this. Frilled single yellow flowers with flaming throat. Its beauty is difficult to describe. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$3.00.



HIBISCUS "ALOHA"

HONOLULU. An enormous single crimson flower with heavy velvety overlapping petals. Splendid dark green foliage. The finest of all the reds.
1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$2.50.

PINK VARIETIES

ALOHA. Very large new double pink. Fine foliage and profuse bloomer. Definitely superior to the old double pink. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

AGNES GALT. One of the largest and showiest of the entire group. Extremely strong and vigorous grower. Enormous velvety flowers of a bright shrimp-pink. 1 gal. \$0.40; 5 gal. \$1.50; Specimens \$3.50 up.

KAUAI. Not as tall as the preceding. Flowers are something of the same color but more of a rose-pink and very much recurved. A good grower. This Hibiscus produces unusually good flowers during the winter.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

PINK BEAUTY. Heavy, luxuriant foliage, very compact habit. Flowers bluish white. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

LUNA-LILO. syn. Fair Jeannette. Beautiful large flowers of a soft shell pink. Quite distinct and lovely. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

MOOREA. New pink from Hawaii. Much superior to the old Mrs. Wilder. Magnificent foliage and large suffused pink flowers which are very much reflexed. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

MRS. WILDER. Very strong, vigorous grower. Large shell pink flowers with carmine center. Splendid for hedges. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

SANTA PAULA. Very vigorous strong growing type, rather erect habit. Large amber to cerise flowers. Profuse bloomer.
1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

YELLOW VARIETIES

CALIFORNIA GOLD. Beautifully shaped flowers of a large size. Petals pure clear gold shading into deep carmine on the throat.
1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

CROWN OF BOHEMIA. syn. Bali. In our opinion the finest of all double Hibiscus. Very large deep golden yellow flowers overlaid with amber and apricot and shading into bronze and cerise in the center of the flower. Splendid foliage and a profuse bloomer. Produces good flowers during a mild winter. Moderate grower. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

GOLDEN VASE. One of our own hybrids. Lovely flowers of medium size, deep lemon yellow. Windmill type petals. Heavy dark green foliage.
1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

KILAUEA. Rather dwarf compact habit, large, lemon yellow flowers of fine velvety substance. Very desirable in every way.
1 gal \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.00.

MAUI MOON. Quite new. One of our own introductions. Medium grower, good habit, unusually large creamy white flowers, edges of the petals touched with gold. A particularly beautiful variety.
1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

MAUNA LOA. Large finely shaped blossoms of clear yellow, the petals sometimes having a blush tint on them. Very choice variety. Good foliage.
1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

PRIDE OF BEL-AIR. syn. Hawaiian Moon. Medium sized, perfectly formed flowers of straw yellow with golden column.
1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

WHITE VARIETIES

ARNOTIANUS. var. Purity. Island of Kauai, Hawaii. One of the aristocrats of this family. Makes large bush or small tree and is covered in summer, fall and early winter with clusters of white flowers with unusually long red column. Deliciously perfumed. We regard this as one of the finest Hibiscus grown and it makes a splendid specimen plant. An established plant in full bloom is a heart enlivening sight.
1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.00.

ARNOTIANUS. var. Nuuanu White, (sometimes called Santa Barbara White). Oahu, Hawaii. Very free flowering white Hibiscus, but the flowers are not fragrant. Foliage is a very fresh apple green. Good bushy habit and flowers very well in Southern California.
1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.00.

OSCAR MUELLER. Quite dwarf with distinctive pointed leaves, creamy flowers with dark suffused throat. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

WHITE WINGS. hybrid. Large flowers with carmine throat and red column. Has a spreading, graceful habit and is a profuse bloomer. Makes an excellent hedge. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

RED VARIETIES

AMERICAN BEAUTY. New introduction. Very good foliage, large, beautiful light crimson flowers with lighter shading.

1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.00.

BRILLIANT. (sometimes called **San Diego Red**) **Hybrid.** An old favorite. Very good foliage, bushy habit, brilliant red flowers, freely produced. Makes an excellent hedge. 1 gal. \$0.40; 5 gal. \$1.50.

PRINCE TAKAMATSU. Very large glowing crimson flowers beautifully recurved and reflexed. Moderate grower, smaller foliage than most Hibiscus and an unusually good winter bloomer.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

ROYAL RED. New red with good habit and good foliage, flowers of almost scarlet, shaded crimson. Has more substance than the old H. Brilliant.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

RED MONARCH. New introduction. Enormous double rosette shaped flowers of a dark crimson, shading off almost to mahogany. Medium grower, rather dwarfer apparently than most Hibiscus.

1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

AMBER VARIETIES

KAMAPUAA. Very large perfectly formed single flowers of crepy texture. Ground of light clear cerise, overlaid and suffused with coral and amber, underside being edged with gold. Splendid foliage.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

LUNA. Very large flowers of rich gold amber, overlaid with tones of cream and coral. Handsome dark green foliage. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

MAYO JANE. Beautifully shaped large flowers of rich ivory, shaded straw-yellow and edged with gold. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

WAIKIKI. A comparatively new variety with unusually fine foliage. Very dense compact habit of growth, flaring creamy buff flowers. This Hibiscus has the habit of producing a great many flowers at one time, giving the shrub a magnificent appearance. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

FLAME VARIETIES

ELEANOR GARTLEY. Very large single flowers of copper-pink. Strong grower and free bloomer. A lovely variety. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

FLAME. Large flame colored flowers suffused with geranium. This has a good shapely habit and is a good bloomer. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

MURIEL EVANS. One of our own hybrids. Single flowers of orange-scar-



HIBISCUS "PELE"—

*Note the crepe
texture and
overlapping petals.*

let, veined golden pink. Rather small finely cut foliage and not as resistant to cold as some of the others. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

OAHU. Large single, handsome flowers of dark flame-amber with chocolate throat. Small distinctive foliage. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

PELE. syn. Coral Reefs. Reminiscent of a South Seas sunset is this splendid hybrid that should be in every collection. Rather small leaves and dwarfier in habit than most, and produces very large single, perfectly formed flowers of deep glowing flame suffused with cerise, underside edged with gold. A splendid variety for growing in tubs.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

RAINBOW. Bushy, compact Hibiscus with heavy, luxuriant foliage. Large single flowers of bronze-scarlet, veined with tones of coral, amber and flame. Very fine.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

T r e e s

We take pleasure in presenting the following list of trees. Those gardeners who admire trees which, in addition to being rare and beautiful, succeed in Southern California, will find a number which have never before been offered for sale in California, and which should by all means be grown by tree lovers.

ACER oblongum. "Evergreen Maple" (aceraceae) **Western and Central China.** Narrow oblong leaves entirely unlike those of other Maples. Tree grows to an ultimate height of 40 or 50 feet. Quite rare and unusual. 10°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

AGONIS flexuosa. "Willow Myrtle" (Myrtaceae) **Australia.** Small evergreen tree with graceful drooping habit and small lance shaped fragrant leaves and innumerable small white flowers in the early summer; grows well with water or without, is resistant to a good many degrees of cold and should be extensively planted for its grace and beauty. Far more suitable for the average garden than a weeping willow; the late Kate Sessions used to describe this as the most beautiful weeping tree she knew of. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

ALSTONIA scholaris. (apocynaceae) **India.** Medium sized, evergreen tree, lanceolate shaped leaves from 9-12 inches long and 3-4 inches across. Umbels of white flowers. Extremely rare and very beautiful both in flower and foliage. For reasonably warm regions. A rare and stately subject. 25°. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$3.50; Specimens \$7.50 up.

BAUHINIA candicans. (leguminosae) **South America.** Small tree, almost evergreen. Large, pure white, butterfly shaped flowers during most of the summer. Reasonably fast growing, reaching an ultimate height of about twenty feet and about the same spread. This tree, in full flower is very beautiful and well worth planting. Fairly immune to cold. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

BURSERA simaruba. "West Indian Birch" (burseraceae) **Mexico and Central America.** Tall evergreen tree with straight trunk and spreading head, white flowers in panicles. This tree yields a gum used for making perfumes and incense. Any soil, sun, water. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

CALLISTEMON viminalis. "Weeping Bottle Brush Tree" (myrtaceae) **Australia.** An especially graceful and attractive large shrub or small tree, with an elegant drooping habit, its long trailing branches being clothed with vivid crimson bottle brush flowers several times a year. Water in moderation, though it is very drought resistant. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.40; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

CALODENDRON capensis. "Cape Chestnut" (rutaceae) **Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.** Extremely handsome umbrageous tree, vir-



CALLISTEMON
VIMINALIS—*The*
weeping red flowered
bottle bush.

tually evergreen. Rather variable as to its blooming season; frequently blooms in the spring and again in the autumn with large panicles of pinkish lavender colored flowers. This tree makes a tall spreading specimen, likes water during the summer and does not do well in light dry soils. One of the most beautiful flowering trees ever introduced. 22°.

1 gal. \$.075; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimen \$3.50 up.

CASTANOSPERMUM australis. “Moreton Bay Chestnut” (leguminosae) **Queensland.** Small evergreen tree, bearing in summer and autumn spikes of brilliant red and orange colored flowers. These flowers not only occur on the branches but frequently on the main limbs and trunk itself. This tree likes strong sun heat and is comparatively resistant to cold; also appreciates irrigation. 20°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM japonicum (Trochodendraceae) **Japan and Western China.** Tall deciduous tree with handsome foliage which has a purple tint in the spring; in the autumn the leaves turn a fine yellow, sometimes scarlet. One of the finest trees ever introduced from Japan. Likes plenty of water. Perfectly hardy.

1 gal. \$.085; 5 gal. \$2.00.

CHORISIA speciosa—Sometimes called “**Eriodendron**” (**Bombacae**) **Mex. and So. America.** There is no more glorious and magnificent spectacle than this tree in full bloom. There are only four or five flowering sized trees in Southern California. The largest one stands in the grounds of the administration building in Bel Air, towering about 60 feet in the air. In autumn the tree presents a breath taking sight, when it is covered with its large saucer shaped pink flowers beautifully veined and marked. It is without leaves for a short time. Should be planted in reasonably frost free locations and given water during the summer months. We have we believe, the only stock of this in the country and a very limited quantity. 4 gal. \$12.50.

CLETHRA arborea. “**Lily of the Valley Shrub**” (**ericaceae**) **Canary Islands.** Evergreen shrub which grows in its native country, we understand, to a height of 20 feet or more. It has fine dark green foliage and drooping panicles of fragrant, pure white flowers with yellow stamens. Likes a reasonably cool situation and an acid soil, and plenty of water in the growing season. Good drainage. Hardy in Berkeley. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimens \$3.50 up.

CORYNOCARPUS laevigatus. **The Maori “Karaka”** (**anacardiaceae**) **New Zealand.** Small evergreen tree with superb laurel-like very dark green foliage, and orange colored fruits. Likes good soil and plenty of water and is better in cool regions. Does particularly well in half shade. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.65; 5 gal. \$1.75.

ERYTHRINAS are among the most striking flowering shrubs and trees which adorn our Southern California gardens and should certainly be more extensively planted than they are. By planting four of the following, one at least will be in flower every month out of the twelve. *E. caffra* or *E. embryana*, *E. corallodendron* and *E. poianthes*, the tree types, and *E. bidwilli* and *E. humeana*, the shrubby types, which are hardier to cold than are the tree forms. They all like full sun and while they will endure drought, they do better where they get a reasonable supply of water during the summer months.

ERYTHRINA caffra. (**leguminosae**) **South Africa.** This family goes by the name of Coral Tree in California and in the tropics by the name of Tiger’s Claw, alluding to the shape of the flower. A deciduous tree, growing to a good size with broad spreading head. Blooms sometimes with the foliage and often without foliage, the whole of the tree being covered with spikes of vivid scarlet flowers. A splendid and striking subject and discernible from a long distance. This tree is not planted nearly enough in Southern California. These *Erythrin*as will withstand quite a little frost when they reach some size. Full sun. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00; Boxed Specimens \$15.00 up.

ERYTHRINA coralladendron (**leguminosae**) **Tropical America.** A very large, deciduous shrub or tree, blooming twice and occasionally



ERYTHRINA EMBRYANA—A seven year old specimen in our garden.

three times a year. Flower spikes range in color from scarlet to crimson and a large specimen in full bloom is a fine sight. This shrub will reach an eventual height of twelve or fifteen feet and as much through but by judicious pruning can be kept much smaller. Should be pruned hard after each blooming period. Responds to water and fertilizer. 20°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$3.50 up.

ERYTHRINA embryana. (leguminosae) **American Tropics.** Only member of the family so far as we know, which is virtually evergreen. A larger and faster growing tree than *E. caffra*, larger flower spikes of intense orange-scarlet. Rare and strikingly handsome. Forms a large spreading specimen. Full sun. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$7.50 up.

ERYTHRINA poianthes. “Dad-dab Tree” (leguminosae) **Tropical Asia.** Deciduous. Large shrub or small tree, blooming without the foliage from March to June when the whole plant is covered with its vivid striking scarlet spikes, making it an extremely handsome and noticeable object. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimens \$7.50 up.

ERYTHRINA tomentosa. (leguminosae) **South Africa.** Very large leaves, sturdy trunk. Said to be similar to *E. caffra* with intense scarlet flowers—smaller growing. New introduction. Blooms without the foliage. Reported to be very handsome. Full sun. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.50.

EUCALYPTUS angulosa. (myrtaceae) **Western Australia.** Tree to about 25 feet. Graceful, weeping branches with long sprays of large yellow flowers about 3 inches across produced in great profusion all along the branches. Unusually fine specimen tree and fine screen or hedge plant. Introduced by us. Sun. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

EUCALYPTUS caesia. (myrtaceae) **Western Australia.** Slender, weeping tree to about 20 feet. Attractive russet brown trunk, white branches and limbs and silvery gray foliage. Tree blooms over a considerable part of the year having long trailing branches which carry large clusters of rose-pink flowers, with golden stamens, about 2½ inches across. Splendid thing for planting on dry hillsides where it does not get too much water in summer. Needs staking first few years. Sun. Introduced by us. 22°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

EUCALYPTUS erythrocorys. (myrtaceae) **Western Australia.** Tree to about 20 feet. White trunk, vivid scarlet colored flower caps enclosing large clusters of vivid chartreuse yellow flowers. A very beautiful flowering tree. We have found it more attractive if the leader is cut out so as to encourage a bushy habit when the brilliant buds and flowers are displayed to better advantage. Introduced by us. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

EUCALYPTUS erythronema. (myrtaceae) **Western Australia.** Dwarf, slender species, with small foliage and clusters of small deep crimson flowers. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

EUCALYPTUS ficifolia. (myrtaceae) **Western Australia.** This is a very variable subject, the color of the flowers ranging from white through shades of pink, scarlet and crimson, the only type which comes true to seed being the orange scarlet one. Once established, will thrive and bloom with little or no water during the summer months.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50;

EUCALYPTUS forestiana. (myrtaceae) **Western Australia.** Shrub or small tree with vivid red triangular shaped buds and flowers covering the whole tree. Extremely beautiful and unusual small flowering tree. Introduced by us. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

EUCALYPTUS pyreiformis. (myrtaceae) **Western Australia.** Small, slender tree with drooping clusters of large crimson flowers, from two to three inches across. Introduced by us. 22°.

1 gal. \$1.00.

EUGENIA cyanocarpa. (myrtaceae) **New South Wales and Queensland.** Australian blue fruited myrtle tree, growing to a height of about 25 feet but can be easily grown as a shrub. Has open, loose graceful habit with clusters of large blue berries. New in Southern California. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

EUGENIA jambolana. (SYZYGIIUM jambolana) (myrtaceae) **East Indies.** Small evergreen tree with handsome shining foliage, white

flowers and edible fruit about the size of a pigeon's egg. Full or part sun, water in the summer time. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

EUGENIA smithi. "Australian Lilly-pilly Tree" (myrtaceae) **North Australia and Queensland.** Evergreen tree or shrub with handsome bronzy foliage and large clusters of orchid colored berries, especially fine for decoration. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$3.50 up.

FICUS retusa. "Glossy Leaved Fig" (moraceae) **Northern Australia and New Caledonia.** Evergreen tree growing to a height of about 25 feet, or can be used as a shrub. Has particularly attractive shiny glossy foliage. It makes a beautiful specimen and is adapted to hedge work. Has drooping graceful habit. 25°.

1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.50.

HARPULLIA arborea. "Moreton Bay Tulip Wood" (sapindaceae) **Queensland.** Rare, evergreen tree. Fine dense compound foliage—flowers inconspicuous. The attraction and glory of the tree consists in its panicles of jet black seed encased by the calyx which has the color of crushed strawberries. This tree in fruit is certainly a striking and unforgettable sight. The clusters of seeds make beautiful decorations and corsages. Should have water in summer. Will stand several degrees of frost without injury.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

HARPEPHYLLUM caffrum. "Kafir-Plum" (anacardiaceae) **South Africa.** Evergreen tree to 25 or 30 feet with thick shining pinnate leaves. It bears edible fruit the size of large olives in clusters. The tree is highly ornamental. Any good soil. Water in summer. Sun. 25°.

1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

HYMENOSPORUM flavum. "Woollum Woollum" (pittosporaceae) **Eastern Australia.** Evergreen, rather slender tree, bearing during a great part of the summer, a profusion of yellow tubular-shaped flowers which are very fragrant. Seems to stand with impunity either irrigation or dry conditions and is quite resistant to heavy frosts. 20°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

KOELREUTERIA bipinnata. "Chinese Flame Tree" (sapindaceae) Deciduous, fast growing tree. Makes a broad umbrella shaped head. Produces in the summer large branching panicles of small yellow flowers which are succeeded by enormous clusters of vivid coral colored seed vessels. Extremely ornamental and decorative. This tree in fruit is noticeable a long way off. Likes a reasonable amount of water and is hardy in California. A splendid lawn tree and should be planted more. 18°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

MACADAMIA ternifolia. "Queensland Nut" (proteaceae) **Queensland, Australia.** Moderate sized to small evergreen tree with fine foliage and bearing crops of edible nuts. Aside from these which are much prized for their eating qualities, the tree is attractive with its cream

colored flowers and handsome foliage. It should only be grown in reasonably frost free regions and must have irrigation during summer months. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

MARKHAMIA hildebrandti (bignoniaceae) **East Africa.** A new introduction of ours. Evergreen tree, growing to a height of thirty feet. It occurs naturally in areas of about 5000 to 6500 feet above sea level and is said to be drought resistant. This tree bloomed with us last summer and was a beautiful sight; we think we have never had a more beautiful flowering tree in California. This tree has fine compound foliage, the young growth having a bronzy tint, the flowers which occur in terminal clusters are large, yellow and trumpet shaped, striped inside. Very fragrant. We predict a great future for this tree which will require about the same treatment and the same conditions, and endure the same degrees of cold as the Cape Chestnut Tree. 24°. 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$3.00.

MELALEUCA leucadendron. "The Sacred Cajeput" or "White Paper Bark Tree" (myrtaceae) **Australia and India.** Tall, rather slender tree with thick white papery bark which peels off. White bottle brush shaped flowers in summer, particularly adapted to coastal planting as it will stand heavy winds and salt air. It grows in either alkaline or acid soil and should be more frequently planted than it is. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

METROSIDEROS tomentosa. "New Zealand Christmas Tree" (myrtaceae). Evergreen tree with handsome grayish foliage, producing in the summer clusters of deep crimson or scarlet flowers. Can be grown quite successfully as a dense shrub. Likes water during summer. Will thrive in exposed, windy situations near the sea coast and will stand any amount of wind and salt air. In New Zealand the roots are said to sometimes be actually in the sea water. Flourishing well in Berkeley. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimens \$5.00 up.

SCHREBERA alata. "Mutoma" (oleaceae). Medium sized deciduous tree to forty feet with narrow compact crown and light brown bark. Light Ash like green foliage; in summer the tree produces many panicles of very pretty pink and white flowers which are extremely sweet scented. This tree appears very easy to grow and stands drought. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

SPATHODEA campanulata. "African Tulip Tree" (bignoniaceae) Evergreen tree, with handsome foliage. Large trumpet shaped orange flowers in terminal clusters. Should only be grown in comparatively frost free locations. It is very popular in tropical countries and is one of the most spectacular flowering trees in existence. 27°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.00; Specimens \$10.00 up.

STENOCARPUS sinuatus. syn. **S. cunninghami** "Firewheel Tree" (Proteaceae) **Queensland.** Evergreen tree with splendid foliage and bright red flowers which are especially vivid and striking.

A rare and beautiful tree. Likes an acid soil and plenty of moisture, suitable for warmer areas. 26°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.50.

STERCULIA acerifolia. "Illawarra Flame Tree" (Sterculiaceae) **New South Wales & Queensland.** Tall slender evergreen tree with straight rigid trunk, fine lustrous green, deeply cut leaves. Vivid scarlet flowers in summer and autumn. Quite resistant to cold and likes water during the summer. This has been in the country for a good many years but is still too seldom seen. In full bloom is a superb sight. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimens \$7.50 up.

STERCULIA bidwilli. "Bidwill's Flame Tree" (sterculiaceae) **Australia.** Evergreen tree. Has a more spreading habit than the preceding and ordinarily does not grow so tall. Plane shaped leaves, rose pink flowers. Fairly hardy, forms a shapely umbrageous tree with vivid green trunk. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50; Specimens \$7.50 up.

TIPUANA Tipu. (leguminosae) **Brazil.** A large deciduous tree with a very broad spreading head, the whole of the tree being covered in mid-summer with racemes of deep yellow pea shaped flowers. This tree likes a good deal of room and is deciduous for only a short time. Seems to be more or less indifferent as to treatment, standing either water or the lack of it and will stand ten degrees of frost without damage. Very lovely in full flower. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$2.00.

TRICUSPIDARIA dependens. "Flowering Oak" (elaecarpaceae) **Chile.** Medium sized evergreen tree with a strong resemblance to our evergreen Oak tree in habit and foliage. Produces during spring and summer and over a large part of the year, innumerable white bell-shaped flowers like snow drops, imparting a graceful and beautiful appearance to the tree. This Tricuspidaria likes plenty of water, is admirably adapted to lawn planting and will stand a good many degrees of frost without damage. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.60. 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

VITEX lucens. The "Puriri" of the Maoris (verbenaceae) **New Zealand.** A new introduction of ours. Tall, stately evergreen tree with rigid straight trunk and particularly handsome dark green compound foliage. Panicles of pink bell-shaped flowers succeeded by rose-pink fruits. The tree likes good soil and plenty of water, and should not be planted in cold areas. Truly a magnificent specimen tree. We are convinced that this noble and striking tree will one day be planted freely as it becomes available. 26°. 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$7.50 up.

Vines

ANTIGONON leptopus. "Queen's Wreath" "Rosa de Montana" (polygonaceae) **Mexico and Central America.** Lovely, deciduous twining vine. The plant develops a tuberous root and bears in the summer months racemes of extremely showy rose pink flowers in long trailing sprays. It should be planted in the very hottest, sunniest place, and if cut back hard in the winter will bloom all the better the following year. Appreciates water during summer. 15°.

1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$2.00.

BAUHINIA corymbosa. (leguminosae) **Western China.** Strong evergreen climber, with beautiful foliage, young leaves having attractive reddish tint. Large corymbs of pink and white fragrant flowers. This plant is inclined to be capricious about blooming and appears to produce its flowers better if given full sun. 15°

1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$3.50.

BAUHINIA racemosa. (leguminosae) **Western China.** Very similar to the preceding with smaller foliage. Does not grow so large; a rare and beautiful subject. A new introduction of our own. 22°. (GH).

1 gal. \$1.50.

BEAUMONTIA grandiflora. "Easter Lily Vine" (apocynaceae) **Northern India.** A noble and striking twining vine. Large lustrous foliage, the leaves sometimes being as much as a foot long and several inches across. Produces over a large part of the year clusters of white chalice shaped fragrant flowers about $\frac{2}{3}$ the size of an Easter Lily. We have counted as many as 500 flowers expanded on one plant at a time. This climber likes a rich soil, good drainage, full or part sun and needs room to properly develop and express its beauty. Will stand about the same amount of cold as a Bougainvillea. Well grown, this vine is a superb and arresting spectacle. We know one specimen which has flowered for 15 months continuously. Evergreen. 25°.

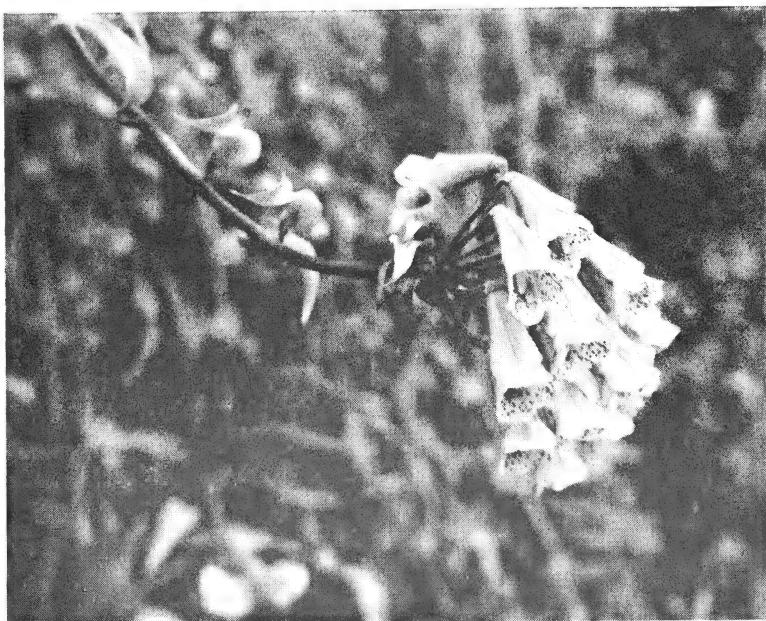
1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00; Specimen \$5.00 up.

BIGNONIA chamberlayni. (bignoniaceae) **South America.** Evergreen twining vine with yellow trumpet shaped flowers over a large part of the year. Has a longer blooming season than *B. tweediana*. Clings to masonry. Comparatively hardy. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

BIGNONIA cherere. (bignoniaceae) **South America.** Well known evergreen trumpet vine, scarlet flowers with yellow throat. All this family are better in full sun. Fairly hardy. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

BIGNONIA speciosa. syn. *B. magnifica* (bignoniaceae) **South America.** Quite uncommon and distinct. Large terminal sprays of



Flower cluster of BOMAREA CALDASIANA

violet colored flowers. Full or half sun. A rare and lovely trumpet vine. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

BIGNONIA venusta. "Flame Vine" (bignoniaceae) South America. Enormous panicles of glowing pure orange flowers in autumn, winter and spring. Likes rich soil. If pruned heavily after the blooming season, abundant flowers will be produced on the young growth. Should have plenty of water during summer. Will stand some frost. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

BOMAREA caldasiana. (amaryllidaceae) South America. Slender twining vine sending out shoots resembling those of asparagus. Produces large terminal umbels of trumpet shaped, drooping flowers of glowing red and yellow. The plant needs good drainage, likes an acid or neutral soil with cool root run. It should preferably be planted in half shade. A beautiful and attractive thing, forming large clumps which produce many flower clusters. 18°.

4" Pots. \$0.75; 7" pots \$1.50.

BOUGAINVILLEA Afterglow. New Hybrid. Destined to become one of the most popular of all this family. This Bougainvillea has particularly fine open foliage and large trusses of intense tangerine colored bracts. A good grower and very profuse and constant bloomer. Much superior to the orange colored B. Praetorius. A splendid thing which will be freely planted as it becomes available. 25°. (GH).

1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gal. \$3.50.

BOUGAINVILLEA California Glory. Australian Hybrid. Fine dark foliage and enormous trusses of glowing crimson bracts, the color being about midway between *Crimson Lake* and *B. rosea*. This *Bougainvillea* was introduced by us and has proved a winter and spring bloomer and is in every respect a magnificent thing,—more striking even than *B. Crimson Lake*. 25°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.00.

BOUGAINVILLEA Crimson Lake. Hybrid. The old well-known carmine colored *Bougainvillea* and one of the best. 25°

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

BOUGAINVILLEA Dusty Rose. A new hybrid *Bougainvillea* recently obtained by us from New South Wales, Australia. This has a little more restrained compact habit of growth than many *Bougainvilleas* and is a profuse bloomer, the whole plant being literally covered with its bracts of dusty rose color. Against the proper back ground this is a particularly good *Bougainvillea* with its soft color shades. 26°. (GH).

1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.00.

BOUGAINVILLEA lateritia. Hybrid. One of the strongest growing of them all and a glorious thing in full bloom, when the whole plant is covered with masses of intense brick colored flowers. Somewhat more sensitive to cold than most *Bougainvilleas*. 26°.

1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.00; Specimens \$5.00 up.

BOUGAINVILLEA Panama Queen. Hybrid. South America. Rather light green, clean foliage, trusses of deep sweetpea pink bracts, which are really lovely. Entirely new departure in *Bougainvilleas*. Quite new and very rare and desirable. Good grower and a free bloomer. 25°. (GH).

1 gal. \$2.50; 5 gal. \$5.00.

BOUGAINVILLEA rosea. Australian Hybrid. Tremendous grower. Very fine foliage and enormous masses of deep rose pink bracts usually in winter and spring. A large plant of this *Bougainvillea* in full flower on a hot roof or wall is a spectacle. Should be planted more. 25°.

1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.00; Specimens \$5.00 up.

BOUGAINVILLEA spectabilis. syn. B. braziliensis. Rosy-purple. While some people object to the color, it is still considered one of the best *Bougainvilleas*. A profuse and glorious bloomer and hardier to cold than the other members of the family.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

COMBRETUM paniculatum. (combretaceae) East Africa. Introduced by ourselves, and we believe it will prove a beautiful and valuable addition to the ranks of evergreen flowering vines. This is a strong rampant grower and must be given room. The foliage is of a particularly fine vivid green, the flowers which occur in long sprays are brilliant red. Will apparently stand about the same amount of cold as *Bougainvilleas*. Full sun, water in summer. 25°.

1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$3.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

DISTICTIS cinerea. syn. *D. lactiflora* "Vanilla Scented Bignonia" (bignoniaceae) **South America & Mexico.** There is no more beautiful flowering vine than this. While it is a good grower, it does not get unwieldy or too woody. It blooms during the greater part of the year, sometimes the year around; the flowers which occur in clusters are trumpet shaped about two inches across, almost a Clematis purple when they open, changing to lavender; delightful vanilla fragrance. Any good soil and not too much water. Sun or half shade—at its very best in the coastal regions. Not recommended for cold areas. Evergreen. 25°.

1 gal \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

GELSEMIUM sempervirens. "Carolina Jasmine" (loganiaceae) **Southern United States.** Twining evergreen vine with clusters of lovely deep yellow fragrant trumpet shaped flowers in winter and spring. Can be grown in almost any soil. Does equally well in sun or half shade and is quite hardy to cold. 15°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75; Specimens \$5.00 up.

GAUDACHAUDIA cynanchoides. (malpighiaceae) **Mexico.** Slender evergreen vine with pretty orchid shaped yellow flowers in terminal clusters. New introduction. The vine grows to a height of about ten feet and as much across. 26°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

HOYA carnos. "Wax Flower" (asclepiadaceae) **Queensland, Australia.** Slender evergreen vine with handsome fleshy foliage and umbels of pinkish waxy flowers looking as if they were carved out of ivory. Very beautiful. Acid soil, perfect drainage and shelter from the hot sun or the leaves will burn. Will succeed in quite heavy shade. Splendid for porches or patios. Will stand a few degrees of frost. 26°. (GH).

1 gal \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.00.

HOYA bella. "White Wax Flower" (asclepiadaceae) **India.** Foliage much lighter green than the preceding. Large umbels of waxy white flowers with rosy centers. Deliciously fragrant. Same treatment as above. These two vines are admirable things for porch or patio planting where the requisite shade is afforded. Nothing is more beautiful when they are in flower. Perhaps a little more tender to cold than the first one described. 27°. (GH).

4" pots \$0.75; 6" \$2.00.

JACQUEMONTIA coerulea. (convolvulaceae) **Mexico.** Slender evergreen twiner with small convolvulus shaped foliage and beautiful small sky blue flowers all summer long. Does not grow very large, about ten feet high and as much across. Must have well drained soil and not be over watered during the summer months. Should be planted in full sun and is not suitable for cold districts. Introduced by us. 26°. (GH).

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

JACQUEMONTIA pentantha. (convolvulaceae) **Florida and Cuba.** Slender twining vine with blue Convolvulus flowers. Sunny, sheltered situation, good drainage, probably not resistant to many degrees of frost. (GH).

1 gal. \$0.75.

JASMINUM dichotomum. (oleaceae) **West Africa.** Evergreen vine with handsome shiny foliage, larger leaves than most of the family. Pink buds and fragrant white flowers. Appears to be hardy to a good many degrees of cold. Comparatively new introduction. Sun or half shade. Any soil, plenty of water. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.65; 5 gal. \$1.75.

JASMINUM nitidum. (oleaceae) **"Admiralty Islands".** Evergreen twiner and in our opinion much superior to *J. gracillimum*. The foliage is a better green, it is not so heavy and the large white pinwheel flowers are very fragrant. Decidedly one of the best of Jasmines. Sun or half shade, any good soil. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

LATHYRUS pubescens. (leguminosae) **Argentina.** An uncommon pea vine with large flower clusters of a beautiful blue. Will cover an area of about 10x10 feet and blooms during most of the summer. 24°. Pots \$0.50; 1 gal. \$0.75.

LONICERA hildebrandiana. **"Giant Honeysuckle"** (caprifoliaceae) **Burma and Western China.** Magnificent evergreen twining vine; by long odds the finest of the entire family. Large shining leaves and clusters of white and yellow typical honeysuckle flowers, which are delightfully fragrant. We have measured individual flowers over six inches long. In hot sections this vine is best planted in half shade, near the coast is perfectly happy in full sun. Will grow in any good soil and will bloom over at least six or seven months of the year. This vine appreciates plenty of water. 22°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$7.50 up.

MANDEVILLA suaveolens. **"Chilean Jasmine"** (apocynaceae) **Chile.** Deciduous twining vine with panicles of intensely fragrant white trumpet shaped flowers. Will grow in any good soil in full sun or half shade and likes plenty of water in summer months. Can be cut back hard after blooming. 12°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

MANETTIA bicolor. (rubiaceae) **Brazil.** Slender evergreen twining vine with small foliage, producing tubular, flaming orange and red flowers during almost the entire year. Should be given good drainage and half shade. Does not do well in full sun. Can be cut back hard from time to time to induce new growth. Can stand a good many degrees of frost without damage. 24°. (GH). 4" Pots \$0.50.

MILLETTIA megasperma. (leguminosae) **Queensland.** Evergreen twining vine with especially attractive compound foliage. Large clusters of intensely purple pea-shaped flowers, much resembling those of a *Wistaria*. A strong grower. Likes water. 24°. 1 gal \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

OXERA pulchella. **"Royal Climber"** (verbenaceae) **New Caledonia.** An unusually beautiful and aristocratic twining shrub or vine. Handsome foliage, with long clusters of ivory white trumpet-shaped flowers with protruding white stamens. It is better in fairly cool situations

and should not be planted against a hot south wall. This is a very rare and choice subject which invariably excites admiration. Should have good drainage and plenty of water. 25°.

1 gal \$1.00; 5 gal. \$3.50; Specimens \$7.50 up.

PASSIFLORA exoniensis. (passifloraceae) **South America.** Vigorous evergreen vine with large wine colored typical Passion Flowers. Does equally well in sun or half shade; reasonable amount of water during summer months. In our experience, all of this family do better in the cooler regions. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

PASSIFLORA jamesoni. (passifloraceae) **South America.** Evergreen, one of the most beautiful. Strong grower, with lovely flowers of intense rose-pink with long tube. One of the aristocrats of the family. Quite rare. Not seriously injured by several degrees of frost. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

PASSIFLORA ligularis. (passifloraceae) **Costa Rica.** Evergreen vine, with rather small flowers with greenish petals and sepals and corona white tinted red and purple. Large buff colored fruits. 1 gal. \$0.60.

PASSIFLORA manicata. (passifloraceae) **South America.** Very strong grower, evergreen, glowing scarlet flowers over a large part of the year. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

PASSIFLORA pfordi. (passifloraceae) **South America.** Splendid evergreen foliage, large blue flowers with blush tint inside. Constant bloomer, water during summer; a very easy vine to grow and makes a fine quick screen or fence cover. 22°.

1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

PASSIFLORA princeps. (syn. *P. racemosa*) (passifloraceae) **South America.** Rather leathery evergreen foliage, with carmine flowers produced in racemes on long wiry stems, both bud and flower being particularly beautiful. This vine shows to best advantage if grown up a pergola where the flowers are allowed to hang down from the roof, when they are extremely effective. This Passion Flower must have good drainage. 24°.

1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

Note: Some of the Passion Vines are sometimes subject to attacks by caterpillars; one or two good sprayings will usually destroy them. All of them will stand several degrees of cold.

PETREA volubilis. "Purple Wreath" (verbenaceae) **Mexico and South America.** A rare and beautiful slender twining vine with leathery foliage and long racemes of blue star-shaped flowers with violet tinted centers. Should have good drainage and be placed preferably on a south wall or roof where there is strong sun heat. Plenty of water in summer. Will stand a few degrees of cold but is not recommended for the colder sections. Does not occupy much space. 26°.

Pots \$1.00; 1 gal. \$1.50.

PHASEOLUS bertonii. (leguminosae) **Paraguay.** Evergreen twining vine with clusters of pretty blue flowers. Profuse bloomer. Superior, in our opinion, to *P. caracalla*. 20°.

1 gal. \$0.75.

- PHASEOLUS caracalla.** "Snail Vine" (leguminosae) **South America.** Deciduous vine, not new but seldom seen and easily grown. A good grower, and produces during summer months many white and lavender colored flowers in good sized clusters, which are extremely fragrant. Always admired. Any soil, water during summer months, hardy. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.
- PHILADELPHUS mexicanus.** syn. **P. sempervirens.** "Climbing Syringa" (saxifragaceae) **Mexico.** Evergreen climber producing long sprays of creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers in good sized clusters. Can be grown either as a shrub or vine. Needs plenty of room and likes water. Hardy. 15°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.
- PHILADELPHUS mexicanus florepleno.** (saxifragaceae) **Mexico.** Same as preceding except flowers are double. Just as fragrant. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.
- PILEOSTEGIA viburnoides** (saxifragaceae) **China.** A rare self clinging evergreen climbing shrub with glossy leathery leaves about six inches long and creamy white flowers in panicles. Very fine and uncommon. Does better in half shade with moisture and a soil on the acid side. Hardy. 10°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.50.
- POLYGONUM auberti.** "White Lace Vine" (polygonaceae) **Bokhara.** Vigorous deciduous twiner, clothed during summer months with long drooping sprays of white papery flowers with faint blush tint. It is not particular as to soil, likes a reasonable amount of water. Covers a large area. Zero. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.
- SEMELE androgyna.** "Climbing Butcher's Broom" (liliaceae) **Canary Islands.** Evergreen twiner with fine foliage, small white flowers and glowing red seeds. Quite slow in its young stages but a good sized specimen is extremely handsome, resembling a climbing palm. Should have shade or half shade and plenty of water for best results. 22°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.
- SENECIO confusus.** (compositae) **Mexico.** Evergreen twining vine with glowing orange flowers in large clusters. Very fragrant and a prolific and showy bloomer. It is best in full sun though it will grow and bloom in half shade. Likes a reasonable amount of water in summer months; does not appear to be particular as to soil. It should be cut back occasionally so as to encourage plenty of new growth. Introduced by us. 24°. (GH). 1 gal. \$0.40; 5 gal. \$1.50.
- SENECIO hoffmanni.** (compositae) **Costa Rica.** A new introduction of our own. An evergreen twining vine of moderate growth, flowers of grenadine and carmine red. Foliage larger than that of *S. confusus*, is considered to be decidedly superior. 25°. (GH). Pots \$0.75; 1 gal. \$1.00.

SOLANDRA grandiflora. "Copa de Leche" (solanaceae) **Tropical America.** Very strong growing evergreen vine with magnificent large leaves and large trumpet shaped flowers several inches across. The flowers when they open are creamy white, shading off to a yellowish color. Will bloom better if not over-watered and fertilized during the summer months, and is also better in full sun. Will not stand too much cold. 27°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

SOLANDRA guttata. "Copa de Oro" (solanaceae) **Mexico.** Very similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are deep yellow. Same treatment. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.75.

SOLANDRA longiflora. (solanaceae) **South America.** Much smaller foliage and smaller flowers, opening white and shading off to yellow before the flower drops. Very unusual and striking when the plant is in full bloom. Trained back against a wall this vine will produce hundreds of flowers. None of these Solandras should receive too much water during the summer for the best results in flowering. 27°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

STEPHANOTIS floribunda. (asclepiadaceae) **Madagascar.** Evergreen twining vine with handsome shining foliage. The waxy white flowers occur in good sized cymes from the axils of the leaves, and are very fragrant. This vine should be planted where it gets either the morning sun or filtered sun light and should not be planted in heavy shade. It must have good drainage and not be over-watered. Will not stand very much frost and is particularly recommended for the warmer parts of the country where its beauty and fragrance render it such a desirable subject. 26°. (GH). Pots \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

STIGMAPHYLLON ciliatum. "Orchid Vine" (malpighiaceae) **Brazil.** Slender trailing vine, with particularly beautiful heart shaped leaves having a bronzy tint in its young stages, and carrying innumerable sprays of bright golden yellow flowers like *Oncidium* Orchids. A very choice subject where a light vine is desired and one which has a long season of bloom. Best in a sunny sheltered position. Good drainage. 24°. (GH). 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

STIGMAPHYLLON littorale. (malpighiaceae) **Argentina.** Stronger grower than *S. ciliatum* with larger foliage. This rare and unusual vine bears in profusion deep yellow flowers which are gay and showy and produced for a long period. 26°. 1 gal. \$1.00.

TECOMA jasminoides. "Australian Bower Plant" (bignoniaceae) **Australia.** Evergreen twiner with lustrous compound foliage, producing during spring and summer clusters of white trumpet shaped flowers with maroon centers. Does equally well in sun or half shade. Responds to fertilizer and water; is not particular as to soil and is fairly hardy. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

TECOMA jasminoides alba. (bignoniaceae) **Australia.** A lovely

free blooming vine with large pure white flowers. Rather uncommon and a choice and lovely vine. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.65; 5 gal. \$1.75.

TECOMA jasminoides rosea. (bignoniaceae). Pink flowered form with darker throat. Extremely popular and charming vine. Same treatment as above. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.65; 5 gal. \$1.75.

TECOMA Queen of Sheba. syn. **T. regina sabae** (bignoniaceae) **South Africa.** Semi-evergreen; loses its foliage sometimes in cold winters. Large trusses of beautifully veined and marked pink trumpet shaped flowers in summer and autumn. A tremendous grower. Full sun. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.50; 5 gal. \$1.50.

THENARDIA floribunda. (apocynaceae) **Mexico.** Recently introduced by ourselves. An evergreen twining vine, with neat lance shaped leaves about one inch across and four or five inches long, and producing umbels of maroon colored flowers with white center. Extremely fragrant. The vine is a good grower, does not get too heavy, and the scent of the flowers is delicious. It appears to be resistant to several degrees of cold and has certainly proved very vigorous and healthy with us. Anyone who is fond of fragrant flowers should be pleased with this newcomer. It does not appear to be particular as to soil and likes a reasonable amount of water during summer months. Sun. 24°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

THUNBERGIA gibsoni. (acanthaceae) **South Africa.** Evergreen twining vine with neat heart shaped leaves and flowers of an intense glowing orange of an especially pure color. This vine flowers with us through the entire year; is best in full sun though it will bloom well in half shade. Will stand some cold but not too much, water during the summer season. 25°. (GH). 1 gal. \$0.50.

THUNBERGIA gibsoni alba. **East Africa.** White flowered form of the preceding. Our own introduction. A good bloomer. We have not had it long enough to make too many statements about its hardiness. The flowers are very charming and attractive. 27° (GH). 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

THUNBERGIA grandiflora. "Blue Trumpet Vine" (acanthaceae) **India.** Vigorous evergreen twining vine with fine shining leaves, and good sized clusters of large sky blue trumpet shaped flowers. Really a splendid thing when at its best. Is good in full sun and better in half shade and blooms over a great part of the year. Should be cut back hard from time to time to induce new growth, and keep it in bounds. Although the young plant is tender, when established, it can be cut back hard by a frost, even to the ground, and will usually come back again and bloom profusely the same year. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.65; 5 gal. \$1.75.

THUNBERGIA gregori. (acanthaceae) **East Africa.** Similar in most respects to *T. gibsoni*; the trumpet shaped flowers are a little larger and

not quite so orange. A good bloomer and a strong grower, 26°. (GH).
 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$1.75.

THUNBERGIA primulina hybrids. A recent introduction of ours from East Africa. The flowers varying in color from white to lilac, many of them having a violet colored throat. Large and attractive flowers.
 1 gal. \$1.00.

TRACHELOSPERMUM jasminoides "Star Jasmine" (apocynaceae) **China.** Evergreen twining vine with small dark green, leathery leaves and good sized umbels of small white jasmine-shaped fragrant flowers. Rather slow growing when young but eventually makes a fine specimen. Usually grown as a climber but can also be used as a low shrub or ground cover. Does equally well in full sun or half shade. Appreciates plenty of water, is not very particular as to soil. 18°. (GH).
 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

TRACHELOSPERMUM divaricatum. "Yellow Star Jasmine" (apocynaceae) **Korea.** Creamy yellow flowers, rare and uncommon. A faster grower than the preceding. Blooms with us twice a year when the whole vine is a solid sheet of beautiful fragrant creamy-yellow clusters. Does extremely well in half shade or filtered sun, though also does well in full sun. Said to be hardier than *T. jasminoides*. Uncommon and highly recommended. 18°. (GH). 1 gal. \$0.85; 5 gal. \$2.00.

TRISTILLATEIA australis. (malpighiaceae) **Queensland, Australia.** A new introduction of our own. Evergreen twining vine with neat lance shaped leaves and panicles of pretty star-shaped yellow flowers. It appears to be a good grower and bloomer, but we have not had it long enough to make any definite statements as to its hardiness or adaptability. (GH).
 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.



Herbaceous and Wood Perennials

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus var. mooreanus (liliaceae) **South Africa.** Very dwarf form of the ordinary blue flowered "Lily of the Nile." Virtually deciduous, leaves dying down to the ground in winter. Large heads of intense blue flowers are borne on slender stems from 12" to 18" long. A particularly useful and beautiful Agapanthus, as a dozen plants will not take up as much room as one clump of the old type. 1 gal. \$0.50.

ANGELONIA grandiflora (scrophulariaceae) **South America.** A new introduction resembling a lavender colored Penstemon. The flowers are borne in profusion on long spikes similar to a Penstemon, and are a beautiful violet or lavender shade. Both flowers and foliage have a strong fragrance of ripe apples. It does best in well-drained soil in either full sun or part shade with plenty of water during the summer months. It also makes an excellent pot or greenhouse plant. Great addition to the ranks of blue or lavender colored flowers. Should not be planted in too acid a soil. Introduced into Southern California by us. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.40.

ASPARAGUS deflexus. (liliaceae) **South Africa.** Very graceful, evergreen drooping asparagus. Not ordinarily seen. Makes a beautiful hanging basket plant, or is admirably adapted for hanging over walls or trellises in shady locations. 24°. Pots \$0.50.

DIERAMA pendula. "Wind Flower" (iridaceae) **South Africa.** Slender plant with evergreen foliage, growing from corms, bearing during the summer on long graceful wiry stems a profusion of bell-shaped flowers in shades of pink and purple. These, as they sway in the breeze are very attractive. Plant likes full or part sun; if the soil is well-drained does not resent plenty of water in the summer, and at the same time is fairly drought resistant. Hardy in most parts of California. The corms should be left undisturbed in the ground for several years. 18°. 1 gal. \$0.65.

EUPATORIUM ianthinum. (compositae) **South America and Mexico.** Much the best of the entire family. This shrub grows to a height of about four feet and as much or more through with good sized velvety leaves and large terminal panicles of violet colored flowers. Prefers half shade, good soil, and plenty of water. Should be pruned hard after blooming. Soil should be preferably on the acid side. 24°.

4" pots \$0.50; 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

HETEROCENTRON mexicanum (melastomaceae) **Mexico.** Dwarf evergreen shrub. Stems are four angled, flowers are pure white, borne in terminal racemes and are extremely beautiful. The plant is best if kept to a height of about three feet and will grow as much or more across.

It should have an acid soil and part shade for the best results. Likes plenty of water and good drainage. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.50.

HETEROCENTRON mexicanum. var. roseum. Similar to the preceding except that the flowers are a beautiful rose-pink. Similar treatment to above. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.50.

HYBRID GAZANIAS. Cape Colony, South Africa. Introduced by us a few years ago. Unlike the old type of Gazanias which only bloom in early Spring and Summer and have rather hard colors, these hybrids occur in various shades and colors which are particularly beautiful. They are virtually ever-blooming and in the coastal regions actually flower the year around. They will naturalize themselves and many of the seedlings will be of a different color from any of the original plants. They should be planted in full sun, preferably in light soil; occasional watering where the drainage is good is not harmful, in fact is beneficial. 2¼" Pots \$1.50 doz.

LAVANDULA pinnata (labiatae) Mediterranean region. Beautiful dwarf lavender with silvery cut foliage and flowers of a good blue on long stems. The best of all the family. Must have good drainage, full sun and not be over watered. 20°. 4" Pots \$0.40.

MORAEA robinsoniana. "The Wedding Iris" (iridaceae) Lord Howe's Island. Evergreen foliage rather like that of the New Zealand Flax, with leaves of a clear green about four to six feet long. The flower stalks which are four or five feet long bear large Iris shaped flowers with pure white perianth, shaded yellow and lavender. This is a magnificent thing and can be grown either in half shade or full sun. Appreciates rich soil and plenty of water during the summer months. Very uncommon. 24°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

ORTHROSANTHUS chimboracensis. (iridaceae). A new evergreen perennial closely related to the sisyrinchiums with blue flowers in a lax umbel. Best adapted for rock garden or perennial border use. 20°. 1 gal. \$0.50.

PASITHEA coerulea. Chile. Bulbous rooted plant with deciduous narrow foliage, producing during spring and summer, spikes of star-shaped flowers of a deep intense blue. This plant in time makes good sized clumps similar to Hemerocallis, and is one of the most beautiful flowering subjects we know. Should have full sun and good drainage and the roots preferably be allowed to dry out during the summer. A stick or marker should be set where the plant is growing; otherwise it is likely to get dug out during the winter, though it is very deep rooting. 15°. 1 gal. \$0.50.

PELARGONIUM. Pink Poinsettia Flowered. This Geranium, so far as we know, has never been offered before in Southern California and is the counterpart of the red Poinsettia-flowered Geranium with the exception that the flowers are a fine clear pink with the distinctive whorl

form. Has good foliage and is an excellent bloomer. A very pretty and unusual variety. 3" Pots \$0.75.

SENECIO pulcher. (compositae) **Uruguay.** Produces 12"-18" stems with several large rosy purple composite shaped flowers. Blooms all summer long, very good in full sun and will also stand a little shade. Hardy. Pots \$0.35; 1 gal. \$0.50.

THUNBERGIA cordata. Recently introduced by us from East Africa. An herbaceous perennial, about 6" high with large violet blue flowers. Does best in semi-shade. 4" pots \$0.50.

TULBAGHIA violacea. A new and interesting rhizomatous perennial growing about 18" high. Never out of bloom. Heads of mauve colored flowers, 8 to 20 flowers in an umbel. A very beautiful subject for a perennial border or rock garden. Pots \$0.50.

WATSONIA. (iridaceae) **South Africa.** We grow three or four types of this plant which are evergreen. Profuse bloomers during most of the year and superior in every respect to the deciduous types. Particularly valuable in the garden for effect or for cutting. Full sun, water during the summer. Extremely good. 1 gal. \$0.50.

OUR TRIAL GARDENS—A PLANT LOVER'S PARADISE

EVANS & REEVES' collectors in all parts of the world are continually sending us new material for which we maintain an acre of gardens, half sun and half shade, for experimental and display purposes.

You are cordially invited to visit and enjoy these gardens where every month brings some new plant into bloom.



Decorative Subjects with Tropical Foliage

Splendid tropical effects are achieved in patios and porches and in gardens where there is some shade, by the use of plants with bold tropical foliage.

ALOCASIA macrorhiza. (araceae) **Tropical Asia.** Large shield shaped leaves with the leaf blades two or three feet long. Very similar to Colocasia. Inconspicuous green or white flowers, which are fragrant. 28°. 1 gal. \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

ALPINIA nutans. "Shell Flower" (Zingiberaceae) **East Indies.** A graceful and evergreen plant with long lanceolate foliage and drooping spikes of yellow and ivory white, sweet scented flowers borne on long stems from four to six feet high. It makes a large tropical mass and can be grown in either half shade or full sun and wants a rich soil and plenty of water during summer months. 25°. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

ALPINIA nutans variety. (smaller edition of above.) 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

BAMBURANTA Arnoldiana. (zingiberaceae) **Tropical America.** Handsome foliage plant for half shade or lath house culture. Dark green banana shaped foliage though the leaves are not as large as those of the Banana. Easily cultivated. Likes plenty of water in summer time. 28°. Pots \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.50.

COLOCASIA antiquorum. (araceae) **Tropical America.** Handsome plant with tuberous roots and large shield shaped flowers. Has darker green leaves with more substance than the ordinary Caladium or Elephant Ears. A splendid thing for creating a tropical effect. This can be grown in either sun or shade. Rich soil and plenty of water in the summer months. 28°. 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

HEDYCHIUM coronarium. "Ginger Lily" (zingiberaceae) **Tropical Asia.** Attractive dark green leaves and heavy terminal spikes of fragrant, pure white butterfly-shaped flowers. Likes a rich, moist soil, half shade. 1 Gal. \$0.60; 5 gal. \$1.75.

HEDYCHIUM flavum. (zingiberaceae) **India.** Similar to preceding with spikes of creamy yellow fragrant flowers. Not as vigorous a grower. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

HEDYCHIUM gardnerianum. (zingiberaceae) **India.** The "Kahili Ginger" of Hawaii. Tall growing variety with many flowered spikes of yellow flowers with red filaments, somewhat hardier than the rest, and very striking. Sun or half shade. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

MARANTA oppenheimiana. syn. **Ctenanthe oppenheimiana** (marantaceae) **South America.** Rather dwarf in its habit of growth with green leaves striped white on the upper side, shaded red and pink on the underside. Very attractive. Pots \$2.50.

MARANTA zebrina. syn. **Calathea zebrina** (marantaceae) **South**

America. One of the handsomest of all foliage plants, growing to a height of two or three feet with a compact shapely habit. The undulate leaves are eighteen inches to two feet long, rich velvety green on the upper side, with bars of pale green and dark olive green, under side light purplish red. An exceedingly choice and desirable subject for greenhouse or lath house cultivation, either in pots or in the ground. Easy to grow and increases in size and beauty every year. Specimens \$7.50.

MUSA ensete. Abyssinian Banana. The Banana with one trunk and enormous leaves. Splendid subject for creating tropical effects. Extremely fast grower. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$1.75.

MUSA sumatrana. (musaceae) Variegated Banana with magnificent striped foliage, blotched rich chocolate brown. The coloration is better in full sun. A very handsome decorative plant. 6" pots \$1.75; 4 gal. \$5.00.

MUSA cavendishiana. Dwarf banana from China. Bears good fruit in Southern California. 5 gal. \$3.50.

PHILODENDRONS. We grow and stock a variety of these handsome decorative subjects, particularly *P. pertusum*, *P. trifoliatum*.

PLATYCERIUM alcicorne. The Staghorn Fern from Australia. Easily grown subjects for porches, patios, and lath houses. Grown on blocks of wood with a little peat moss and sphagnum moss they are extremely easy to manage, retain their beauty throughout the entire year, and get larger and more decorative as the years go by. Pots \$1.50; Specimens \$7.50 up.

XANTHOSOMA bataviensis. (araceae) Tropical America. Highly ornamental foliage plant. Does best in rich moist soil. Large arrow shaped dark green leaves with purple stems, and purple lines on the inside. Pots \$1.00; 5 gal. \$2.50.

XANTHOSOMA sagittaeifolium. (araceae) Tropical America. Very similar to above with larger and lighter green leaves. Same treatment. Pots \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.50; Specimens \$5.00 up.

ZINGIBER humilis. "Common Ginger". Ornamental foliage plant of dwarf habit with bright green leaves. The plant must have a position with some shade and rich moist soil and be protected from strong cold. 1 gal. \$0.75; 5 gal. \$2.00.

EPIPHYLLUMS (Phyllocacti)

We grow a large number of these beautiful plants and have a fine stock of the best named varieties in various sizes. There are no better subjects for patio or lath house culture, the magnificence of the flowers rivalling Orchids.

Priced from \$0.50 to \$5.00.

Bromeliads

Exotic Bromeliads—one of the most interesting families that can be grown in a sub-tropical climate. As is the case with so many large families in Horticulture, some varieties are only interesting botanically. We list only the varieties that have outstanding merit either in flower or foliage. In this group can be found plants for every conceivable situation, from the hardy Dyckias that will fit into the smallest rock garden, or make good pot plants for hot situations, to the lordly Puya, than which there are few more spectacular plants when in full bloom.

Among this group can be found several varieties that make the finest of all house plants both in foliage and flowers, while others of them can be included in the choicest conservatory collection, giving color and forms that are not obtainable even among the Orchids. While we list only these few varieties, we have about 100 other hybrids and species but not in sufficient quantity to catalog. Included in this group are several varieties of Pitcarnia and Puya, brought back by the Goodspeed expedition to South America.

The culture of Aechmeas, Billbergias, Tillandsias, etc., is very simple; they like partial or filtered sunlight, such as is afforded by a lath house or the branches of trees, they can be grown in the ground, in pots, baskets, or on logs or blocks of wood. The soil should be light, in fact most of these plants will do well in a compost of peat, leaf mold and sphagnum moss. During the summer months they should have plenty of moisture.

- AECHMEA calyculata.** Flowers bright yellow, red bracts. A beautiful plant for conservatory or glass porch use. \$7.50.
- AECHMEA caudata.** Strong grower, attractive variegated foliage. Large heads, orange red flowers. \$2.00.
- AECHMEA fasciata.** Flower scapes clothed with rose-pink bracts, large heads of pink flowers, speckled with blue and lavender. Handsome foliage. Bloom remains perfect for a long time. \$5.00 up.
- AECHMEA fulgens.** A remarkable Bromeliad. Spathe and stem are an amazing red, flowers blue, and as many as 50 flowers to a cluster. Spathe and flowers remain in perfect condition on the plant over an extended period of time. \$5.00 up.
- AECHMEA weillbachii.** Red bracts, dense heads of red and blue flowers succeeded by clusters of rose colored berries which remain on the plant a considerable length of time. \$3.50 up.
- BILLBERGIA bakeri.** Attractive foliage, flowers green, tipped purple. Bracts rose-pink. \$3.50 up.
- BILLBERGIA enderi.** Small, compact grower. Flowers twice a year; very striking in bloom. Flowers deep blue, bracts striking red-coral shade. Very good for hanging basket use. \$1.00 up.

BILLBERGIA leopoldi. Strong grower, attractive variegated foliage. Large heads of orange-red flowers. One of the best for full sun. \$2.00 up.

BILLBERGIA nobile. One of the outstanding Bromeliads. Graceful arching sprays of light green flowers. Bracts of cerise-carmine. \$1.50 up.

BILLBERGIA NOBILE

—Illustrating
adaptation to rock
planting. (incidentally
this variety is
unrivalled for flower
arrangement.)



BILLBERGIA rubra cyanea. Very attractive in floral arrangements. Red and blue flowers—brilliant Chinese red bracts. \$0.75 up.

BILLBERGIA sanderiana. Multiplies rapidly. Striking as cut flowers—green tipped blue in 10" panicles; bracts light rose. \$1.00 up.

BILLBERGIA sandersii. Large flowers, crimson blue and yellow. Very striking. \$2.50 up.



BILLBERGIA
 THYRSOIDEA—*upper*
 BILLBERGIA
 EUPHEMIAE—*lower*

BILLBERGIA thyrsoides. Flowers scarlet, tipped violet. \$0.75 up.

BILLBERGIA zebrina. Foliage dark green, blotched and spotted white. Graceful clusters of chartreuse flowers, long salmon bracts. \$5.00 up.

PUYA alpestris. Strong growing plant, succeeding perfectly in poor soils and extremes of temperature. Dense spikes 5 feet high of metallic blue flowers. An amazing sight in full bloom. Plants must be at least five years old before they will bloom. \$1.00 up; Blooming size plants \$7.50 up.

TILLANDSIA lindeni. One of the finest members of this exotic group, blooming from four to ten months. Showy carmine bracts. The flowers are one of the most beautiful shades of blue in the floral kingdom.

\$7.50.

BILLBERGIA HYBRIDS

EVANS & REEVES offer for the first time, plants of the following hybrids, originated by California's foremost fancier, Richard Atkinson. While these hybrids will vary a little, they cannot help but be interesting and unusual because of the outstanding merits of the parents used to make the crosses.

BILLBERGIA enderi hybrids. Because of the spectacular coloring of the seed parent crossed with another species with larger flowers, this should be one of the finest Bromeliads.

\$1.50 up.

BILLBERGIA leopoldi hybrids. This was selected as a seed parent because of the mottled foliage, hybridized with a variety that possesses one of the largest blooms of this group. \$1.50 up.

BESCHORNERIA. Not a true Bromeliad but is distantly related and grows under the same conditions. The flowers are somewhat similar to a California Yucca but in denser panicles. During and after flowering, the flower stock remains a brilliant red, and persists for a long time. Full sun. \$5.00 up.

CYMBIDIUM
ORCHIDS *and*
BROMELIADS *planted*
to a natural setting.



Hardy Orchids

CYMBIDIUMS are extremely beautiful and easily grown terrestrial orchids; occurring naturally for the most part in the moist foothill and mountain regions of India and Burma.

Care and cultivation are comparatively simple. Not too much shade is required; the shade afforded by the average lath house where the lath is placed about one inch apart is about right. Filtered shade through the branches of trees where the shade is not too heavy is excellent. The soil in

which they are to be grown should be light and mixed with plenty of leaf-mold; some large rocks sunk half way in the soil help to keep the roots cool. The plants should be kept moist but not wet. Drainage is important, particularly in the Autumn and Winter. These orchids are actually less difficult to grow than are many other subjects commonly grown in our gardens, such as Gardenias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Tuberous Begonias, etc. Old established clumps appreciate an occasional dose of liquid fertilizer.

The earliest types come into bloom late in October and the later blooming types are in flower until the end of June or later. The flower spikes remain in perfect condition for from 8 to 12 weeks. Well established clumps have carried as many as 30 spikes with over 30 flowers to the spike. In view of the fact that these orchids will withstand without injury several degrees of frost, and considering their ease of cultivation, there is no doubt as they become better known, they will be more and more extensively planted, as their beauty and merits entitle them to be.

Unflowered plants from \$5.00 up according to variety.

Blooming size from \$7.50 up according to variety.

Alexanderii. Flowering mid to late season, meaning from February until end of June. While *Alexanderii* is mostly pink in color, yet some are light to deep yellow, also greenish-bronze.

Butterfly. Mid to late season. Sepals and petals are yellow to buff with red lip.

Capella. A variable orchid both as to color and season of bloom, color ranging from light yellow to deep yellow—occasionally pink.

Ceres. Blooming from March until end of June. Free-growing, giving large flowers on erect spikes. Flowers are deep rose to crimson rose.

Curlew. A free-flowering mid to late season bloomer, from February until end of June. While most *Curlews* are yellow to buff, a small percentage of them come light and greenish-white with spotted lip.

Doris. October until March. Flowers are large, tawny to russet, color; lip cream with purple spotting.

Dotterel. Greenish yellow to bronze, deeply spotted lip. Late season bloomer.

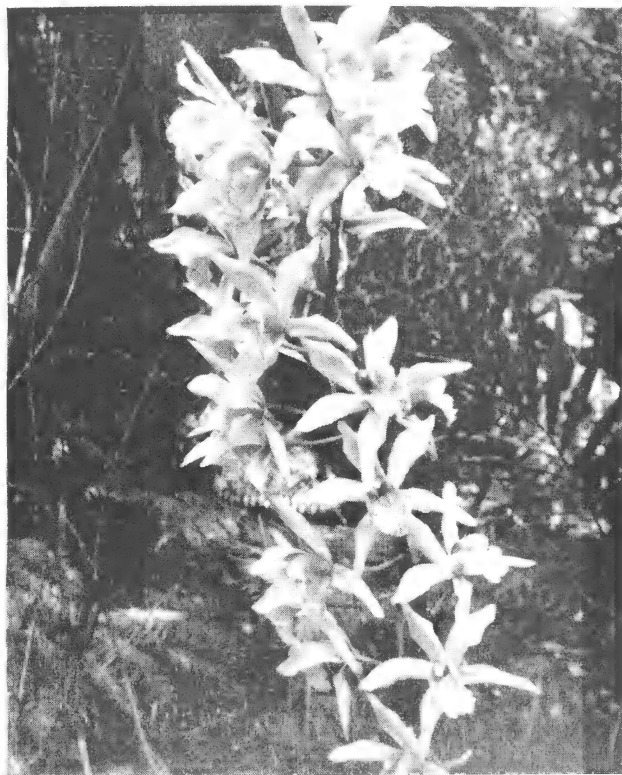
Eagle. January to June bloomer, quite variable in color. Pinks, yellows, occasionally green with heavy spotting on the lip.

Enchantress. Late season bloomer from March to June. Sepals and petals are chartreuse-green with a red lip.

Ivory Wings. Medium to late season bloomer, flowers large, ivory color.

Jessica. Flowering from April to June; quite variable in color. Light pink, greenish-white with heavy spotting on the lip.

A spray of
CYMBIDIUM
ORCHID—
*approximately
one-sixth natural size.*



Lapwing. Usually one of the last to bloom; from April until the end of June. Lapwing is a good variety—very variable as to color. Buff, light yellow, greenish-yellow and some pinks.

Lowianum. Greenish yellow flowers, orange red lip. Late bloomer.

Merlin. Season from March until end of June. This is a very variable type as to color. Pinks, yellows, bronze, buff and greenish-white.

Moir. An early bloomer from November to February. Pale greenish-yellow with some bronze.

Pauwelsi. One of the most successful for out-door planting; season from March until end of June. Very long sprays with many flowers. Flowers are deep yellow to buff with red lip.

Petrel. Variable hybrid. Majority are pink, certain types will bloom yellow with deep red lip. Late bloomer.

Plover. Greenish yellow. Certain hybrids are pale pink with heavily spotted lip. Late season bloomer.

President Wilson. From April to June. While somewhat variable as to color, usually buff to tawny sepals and petals with a dark red lip.

Rachel. Extremely free-flowering, commencing to bloom late March until end of June. Light creamy-pink.

Schlegelli. Light to deep rose. Flowering from January until May.

Tracyanum. One of the earliest species to bloom, often blooming in early October. The color is light russet to deep tan with cream to light yellow lip with dark purple spotting.

Wheatear. Middle of season to late bloomer. Light yellow with bronze over-tone. Ivory lip spotted crimson purple.

CYPRIPEDIUMS. (Lady Slippers). Varieties listed below are hardy and can be grown in pots, in the ground, in the lath house, or in the greenhouse.

Cypripedium insigne. Very easily grown. Flowers often 4 inches across, sepal broad, large, yellowish green, streaked with lines of reddish-brown, the upper part sometimes white. Lip, large tawny yellow, paler within. Winter and Spring bloomer. Blooming size \$4.50 up.

Cypripedium hybrids. Ranging in various colors. Just as easy to grow as *C. insigne*. These increase every year with age, eventually making large clumps. Blooming size \$5.00 up.

EPIDENDRUM bertonii. A very beautiful dwarf growing variety, flower the same general color as *E. radicans* but much shorter, more compact flower stems. Very rare, beautiful and desirable Epidendrum. \$2.50 up.

Epidendrum cochleatum. An epiphytal kind. Can be grown in pots, on logs or in wooden baskets. With us it is almost a perpetual bloomer and a medium sized plant carries as many as 8 flower spikes at a time. The sepals and petals of the flower are long yellowish green, twisted and inclined backward. The lip is a deep purplish-black shaped like a cockle shell. Easily managed and does well under lath. \$3.50 up.

Epidendrum luteum. Hybrid. Very sturdy stiff spears and large compact head of beautiful light yellow, almost straw colored flowers. Whenever we have exhibited this Orchid it has attracted a great deal of admiration. Does extremely well in the ground. From \$2.50 up.

Epidendrum o'brienanum. Mexico and Guatemala. This particular Epidendrum orchid is a hybrid with brilliant red flowers in terminal clusters. Within a distance of ten miles of the coast this plant revels in full sun; in hotter areas, filtered sunlight during the heat of the day is desirable. It likes reasonably light soil with plenty of leafmold with it, and an abundance of moisture during the warm weather. The ground should not be cultivated around these plants as the roots are very near the surface. A clump of this Orchid, from our personal knowledge and observation has borne flowers every day for sixteen years and has been known to carry as many as 100 flower spikes. There is literally no herbageous flowering plant which will give as much display of color during the entire season as this will. Where the temperature goes below 27°

the tops are likely to be affected, but if the base of the plants is protected, they will come back and bloom in a few months. A border of these easily grown orchids really has no superior for a glowing color mass and they last a long time cut, in the house. \$0.75 up.

Epidendrum o'brienanum hybrids. In various colors ranging from a maroon to brilliant crimson. All of these hybrids can be grown outside in the ground in the same way as their parent, *E. o'brienanum*. Plants from \$1.00 up.

Epidendrum radicans species. Mexico, Guatemala, etc. Similar in type to the preceding with larger orange colored flowers. It is a free bloomer with a rather straggling habit. \$1.50 up.

MEXICAN LAELIAS. Very beautiful and easily managed Orchids. Do admirably in patios, under trees, in greenhouses or lath houses. They hang outside in our lath houses all winter. They can be grown in pots, on logs, against trunks of trees or in baskets.

Laelia anceps. Autumn and winter bloomer. Flowers are produced on long slender stems and have from three to five flowers on each stem. Flowers are three or four inches across, sepals and petals deep rose, lip crimson-purple, side lobes yellow streaked with red, though the colors vary and no two are exactly alike. \$5.00 up.

Laelia anceps. var. alba. Pure white except for a shade of yellow in the throat. \$6.00 up.

Laelia autumnalis. Late Autumn and Winter bloomer. Flowers borne on long graceful spikes from three to nine flowers on a spike. Segments are rose purple and lip with broad portion white with yellow ridge. Very sweet scented, extremely beautiful and easily grown. \$5.00 up.

Laelia ancibarina. Hybrid of *L. anceps* and *L. cinnabarina*. Very beautiful Orchid. Easily grown and a good bloomer. Bears good sprays of a beautiful shade of orange. \$5.00 up.

Laelia majalis. syn. L. grandiflora. Summer bloomer. Small round pseudo-bulbs. Very large flowers, one or two on a spike. Sepals and petals rose lilac, lip white in center, margined and marked with mauve purple. Will stand a good deal of sunshine, in fact should not be grown in too much shade. \$3.50 up.

ONCIDIUM bettonense. A very lovely spray Orchid for growing in pots or baskets, producing many beautiful yellow flowers on long graceful sprays. \$4.50 up.

Oncidium varicosum. Branching flower spikes sometimes three feet long bearing innumerable flowers with green petals and sepals. Yellow lip with brownish blotches. \$5.00 up.

Oncidium varicosum. var. rogersii. This Orchid has been known to

produce 150 flowers on a single spike. Lip of flower rich golden yellow with bars of red at base. \$6.00 up.

Odontoglossum citrosimum. Suitable for growing in pots, on logs, or in baskets. Flowers which are borne in spring and early summer occur on drooping stems, from six to seven to as many as twelve or fifteen on a stem. Flowers are large and round and very fragrant—white sepals and petals. Sometimes tinted flesh or rose on lip. This Orchid is somewhat variable in color. This *Odontoglossum* should be rested for four or five months after blooming. \$4.00 up.

The best compost for growing these Orchids is about four parts sphagnum and one part of huminal peat. While they are not under glass we think this is the best growing medium. In hot weather they should be thoroughly soaked every three or four days and lightly sprinkled in between times. Like all Orchids, water should be withheld after blooming, giving them just enough to keep pseudo-bulb from shrivelling. It is better for Orchids to be too dry, rather than too wet.

We grow and can supply a great many comparatively hardy Orchids besides the ones listed here. Contrary to a general impression, most of these Orchids are just as easy to grow and bloom, in fact, easier than are many plants which we have been cultivating in our gardens for years.



A view of our Experimental Gardens where are gathered fine plants from all over the world for your inspection.

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